

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.,

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1891.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our
Thirty-third Annual Report on the Condition and Management of
Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

I. THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1891.

Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

Number of
Lunatics on
1st January
1891.

It appears from this statement that of the 12,595 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 1945 were maintained from private sources, 10,593 by parochial rates, and 57 at the expense of the State.

In our last Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving the details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page lv.). We continue, however, to give in Appendix A. the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Detailed
Retrospect not
given in this
Report.

Number
and Distri-
bution of
the Insane.

Number of
Lunatics at
1st January
1891.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1891.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums,	3459	3657	7116	727	800	1527	2732	2857	5589
„ Private Asylums,	44	108	152	44	108	152	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences,	708	809	1517	...	...	...	708	809	1517
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences,	444	438	882	...	...	...	444	438	882
„ Private Dwellings,	1033	1580	2613	40	84	124	993	1496	2489
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison,	5688	6592	12280	811	992	1803	4877	5600	10477
„ Training Schools,	42	15	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools,	164	94	258	81	61	142	83	33	116
TOTALS,	5894	6701	12595	892	1053	1945	4960	5633	10593

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1890.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1890.

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in the
Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution at 1st January 1891, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1890.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 46 private patients and an increase of 188 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 4 private patients. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 6 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 6 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth there is a decrease of 1.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there is an increase of 5 in the number of private inmates, and of 7 in the number of pauper inmates.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 4 private patients and an increase of 44 pauper patients.

The whole increase of *registered* lunatics* during 1890 was 282, there being an increase of 38 private patients and an increase of 244 pauper patients.

The general results for the year are as follows:—(1) There is a total increase of 242 in the number of registered lunatics in asylums and other establishments during the past year; (2) there is an increase of 40 in the number of registered lunatics accommodated in private dwellings; (3) all pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments as used in this Report we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring to either the Training Schools or the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately, and are not included in this statement.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1890.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Increase of
their Number.

Admissions to
Establish-
ments.

(1) Direct
Admissions.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

By the changes which took place during the past year there was an increase at its close of 42 in the number of private patients in establishments, and of 200 in the number of pauper patients in establishments.* The average annual increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five previous years was 35, and the average annual increase in the number of pauper patients was 123. The increase both in the number of private and pauper patients during last year has therefore been above the average annual increase of the five years 1886-90.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the sanction of the Board, or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In arriving at the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, we must deduct the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another. In Table V. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 522, being 43 more than during the preceding year, and being 45 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885-89; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2213, being 52 more than the number during the preceding year, and 151 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885-89.

(2) Admissions
by Transfer.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

It will be seen from Table IV. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1890 was 351, which is 31 below the number transferred during the preceding year, and 73 below the average for the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is, of course, due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which

* These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.

they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 46 instances by Sheriffs, and in 305 by the Board.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1890.

(2) Admissions
by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	8	5	54	47	3	...	...	...	11	9	53	37	16	211
Private Asylums, . . .	4	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	17	37	...	...	...	...	11	18	4	1	...	88
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	22
TOTALS, . . .	12	14	82	93	3	1	...	...	22	28	58	38	30	321

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission
of Voluntary
Patients to
Establish-
ments.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1890 was 98. The average number admitted for the ten years 1881-90 was 60. The number resident at 1st January 1891 was 61.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges
from Estab-
lishments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1890.

Discharges
from Establish-
ments.

such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Recovered.

There were 199 private patients discharged recovered during 1890, which is 2 below the number for the preceding year, but 13 above the average for the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 975, which is 31 above the number for the preceding year, and 46 above the average for the five years 1885-89. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the year 1890, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1885-89:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.	
	1885 to 1889.	1890.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	39	38
„ Private Asylums,	34	35
„ Parochial Asylums,	42	46
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	6	11

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard should be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into the different classes of establishments before these percentages could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Unrecovered.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1890 was 124, which is 38 below the number for 1889, and 14 below the average of the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 418. This is 34 below the number for 1889, and 19 below the average for the five years 1885-89.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in

which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1890 :—

Statistics of Lunacy in 1890.

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1890.				Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.	
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatic.	Removed from Poor Roll.		
By Friends,	114	...	...	114	
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . .	...	158	170	328	
„ Escape,	2	1	14	17	
„ Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation,	6	33	7	46	
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate, . .	1	...	...	1	
„ Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries. . .	...	...	35	35	
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, . . . . .	..	...	...	...
„ Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	1	...	...	1	
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Defective admission papers, . . . .	...	...	...	...
Totals,	124	192	226	542	

C. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in Establishments.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1890 was 140, which is 41 more than in 1889, and also 39 more than the average of the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients who died was 638, which is 45 more than in 1889, and 47 above the average of the five years 1885-89.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the year 1890, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1885-89 :—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.	
	1885-89.	1890.
Private Patients,	6·6	8·4
Pauper Patients,	8·1	8·1

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1890.

Deaths in
Establish-
ments.

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the year 1890, and for the quinquenniad 1885-89, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	1885-89.	1890.
Royal and District Asylums,	7·8	8·5
Private Asylums,	8·0	7·8
Parochial Asylums,	8·9	8·9
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	5·5	4·0

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylums for the thirty-three years, 1858-90.

Removals
on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1890, 60 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 17 have been finally discharged as recovered, 5 were sent back, 37 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1890, 105 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 18 have been finally discharged as recovered; 9 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 24 have been returned to asylums; 1 died; and 53 were still on probation at the close of the year.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1890, has been 3454, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1877,	105
„ 1864,	73	„ 1878,	101
„ 1865,	103	„ 1879,	113
„ 1866,	102	„ 1880,	87
„ 1867,	112	„ 1881,	77
„ 1868,	137	„ 1882,	192
„ 1869,	149	„ 1883,	167
„ 1870,	148	„ 1884,	112
„ 1871,	185	„ 1885,	122
„ 1872,	181	„ 1886,	101
„ 1873,	145	„ 1887,	124
„ 1874,	118	„ 1888,	127
„ 1875,	123	„ 1889,	116
„ 1876,	120	„ 1890,	105

Of the 3454 patients discharged on probation since 1862, 661 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different establishments in 1890 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	6	Brought forward,	99	Statistics of
Argyll District Asylum,	12	Abbey Parochial Asylum,	0	Lunacy in
Ayr District Asylum,	15	Barony Parochial Asylum,	0	1890. ———
Banff District Asylum,	0	Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0	Removals
Crichton Royal Institution,	2	Govan Parochial Asylum,	1	on Probation.
Dundee Royal Asylum,	1	Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0	
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	10	Paisley Parochial Asylum,	3	
Elgin District Asylum,	0	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0	
Fife District Asylum,	0	Buchan Poorhouse,	0	
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	2	Cuninghame Poorhouse,	0	
Haddington District Asylum,	5	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0	
Inverness District Asylum,	18	Dundee East Poorhouse,	0	
Kirklands Asylum,	0	Dundee West Poorhouse,	0	
Midlothian District Asylum,	7	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0	
Montrose Royal Asylum,	5	Hamilton Poorhouse,	0	
Perth Royal Asylum,	1	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0	
Perth District Asylum,	0	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0	
Roxburgh District Asylum,	9	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0	
Stirling District Asylum,	3	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0	
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	2	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	1	
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Perth Poorhouse,	1	
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	1	St. Cuthberts Poorhouse,	0	
Westermains Private Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0	
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0			
Carry forward,	99	Total,	105	

In the numbers above given the cases of patients discharged on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory discharge on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without actual trial for longer periods than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients discharged on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By discharging patients on probation there is an opportunity for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and at the same time for replacing them in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain would lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not, however, be inferred that the number of discharges on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums a large proportion of the patients discharged un-

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1890. —

recovered are in the first place removed on probation. In others, from which few or no discharges on probation have taken place, the removal of unrecovered patients has been freely resorted to by severing their connection with the Asylum either at once or after a trial lasting twenty-eight days, during which time a patient may be absent by permission of the Superintendent without invalidating the Sheriff's order.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Distribution
of Lunatics
in Establish-
ments.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XIII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1891, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted
by Sheriffs
during the
Year.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1890. The number of orders granted during the year was 2700.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences
granted by the
Board to
Asylums and
Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

Table XVIII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1890. The number of licences amounted to 29, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 22 wards for lunatics in poorhouses.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Results of
Treatment in
Establish-
ments.

In the several sections of Table XIX. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII.

Causes of
Death in
each Establish-
ment.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1890, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

Changes among
Attendants.

The whole number of changes among attendants during 1890

was 594, which is 55 more than the number for the previous year, and 81 more than the average of the last ten years. The number who left their situations voluntarily is 435, which is 43 more than the number for the previous year, and 74 more than the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and think it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. According to the returns made to us, the following were the causes of leaving or of dismissal during the year:—Resigned or left voluntarily, 144 men and 291 women; absconded, 2 men and 3 females; dismissed (*a*) for drunkenness 12 men and 1 woman, (*b*) for insubordination 6 men and 3 women, (*c*) for absence without leave 9 men and 3 women, (*d*) for incompetence or unsuitableness 11 men and 14 women, (*e*) for carelessness or neglect of duty 8 men and 7 women, (*f*) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 11 men and 5 women, (*g*) for dishonesty 1 man and 1 woman, (*h*) for improprieties of conduct 6 women, (*i*) on account of services being no longer required, 2 men and 2 women. Appointment cancelled owing to their having been found to have been dismissed for misconduct from another asylum, 1 man and 2 women; left on account of ill health, 11 men and 31 women; died during their term of service, 3 men and 4 women.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Changes among
Attendants.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1890 was 182. Of these 104 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 42 within a week, and 12 after a week; 24 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency on the authority of which they had been detained. Of the 24 patients not brought back, 4 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 10 as relieved, 9 as not improved, and 1 was found drowned.

Escapes from
Asylums.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each year from 1881 to 1890:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1881,	310	19	3	37
1882,	299	20	4	36
1883,	318	35	3	38
1884,	272	21	2	32
1885,	248	19	4	29
1886,	228	16	2	26
1887,	221	15	3	25
1888,	207	17	4	23
1889,	190	22	1	20
1890,	182	19	4	19
Totals,	2475	203	30	

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Escapes from
Asylums.

This statement shows that the number of escapes during 1890 has been below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was 36, being 3 less than in the preceding year. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being retaken without new certificates or Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

Accidents in
Asylums.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1890 was 110. Of these, 9 ended fatally. In 3 of these cases the death was suicidal, one being due to hanging, one to cut throat, and one to drowning. Another case of drowning which occurred was probably suicidal. Of the 5 deaths which were not suicidal 1 was due to drowning during bathing, 3 were due to the impaction of food in the pharynx in cases of general paralysis, and 1 was due to asphyxia in bed during an epileptic fit. There were 4 cases of unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

In 43 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 18 cases by falls, in 4 cases by assaults made by fellow patients, in 11 by struggling with fellow patients or attendants; in 7 cases the accident was unintentionally self-inflicted; and in 3 cases the causes were not ascertained. Out of the remaining accidents there were 29 injuries to the head, 9 were cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald, and there were 16 injuries of unimportant character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in
1868.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

The following tabular statement is the twenty-third of a second series of such tables:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.								Establishments for Lunatics.
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted in 1868.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.					
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848	
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558	
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464	
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395	
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367	
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330	
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314	
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297	
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290	
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280	
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269	
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255	
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245	
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233	
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230	
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10	219	
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10	208	
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6	199	
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8	188	
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12	178	
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5	170	
1889	...	8	1	...	10	4	8	6	162	
1890	...	4	1	...	6	7	4	7	150	

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch Asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 514 recoveries, or 39 per cent., during the first two years, and during the succeeding twenty-one years only 296 recoveries, or 22 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty-three years are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent., and those of the succeeding twenty-one years would represent 16 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the twenty-one years since the year 1869 the recoveries represent 31 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded therefore that 810 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large

Establishment
for Lunatics.

number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. Of the 5 persons re-admitted during 1890 to which the 6 re-admissions refer, 1 has been re-admitted once since 1868, 2 have been re-admitted twice, 1 three times, and 1 sixteen times. Of the 7 cases of recovery in 1890, 1 had been re-admitted in 1885, 1 in 1887, 2 in 1889, and 3 in 1890. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than twenty-three years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance, as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last fifteen years of the twenty-three the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Different
Classes of
Establish-
ments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved soon after the passing of that Act to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution has been come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. They are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 asylums of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 16 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldoan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose boards are paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

(a) Royal and District Asylums.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

—
Aberdeen
Royal Asylum
at Aberdeen.

The reports on the Aberdeen Royal Asylum show a considerable increase of the population. All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and the asylum is stated to be most creditably managed, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the serious defects of the old building. Among these defects are the inadequate character of the hospital accommodation, the want of a suitable dining-hall and amusement room, the unsuitability of the stores, and of the administrative section, and the deficiency of the day-room accommodation. The necessity for remedying these defects is urgent, and measures for removing them are under the anxious consideration of the Directors. The branch establishment at Daviot is now

Present Condition of Establishments.

occupied, and is reported to afford comfortable accommodation for the patients, all of whom are sent to it from the main asylum.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.

The alterations on the female side of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, which were intended to provide better hospital accommodation, are reported to have been carried out by the asylum staff in a very satisfactory manner. The hospital accommodation obtained is efficient, and has been provided at a very small outlay. A similar reconstruction for the provision of like accommodation on the male side, which is equally needed, is in progress. Among things requiring immediate attention and renewal are mentioned the kitchen and cooking apparatus of the main block, and the bathing appliances of the general bath-rooms. There is a serious defect in the water supply which the District Board should earnestly endeavour to remedy as soon as possible. The quantity of water is at times insufficient for ordinary sanitary purposes, and the deficiency of the supply would cause a serious risk to life and property in the event of an outbreak of fire. In connection with the approaching expiry of the farm lease, a hope is expressed that the importance of the farm as a means of treatment, and a necessary adjunct to an asylum, will not be lost sight of. The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

Ayr District Asylum, Galloway, Ayr.

The population of the Ayr District Asylum continues steadily to increase, and the question of providing additional accommodation will therefore require to be immediately considered by the District Board. In view of this, it is pointed out that the day-room space for the present number of inmates is considerably below what is now regarded as desirable in asylums. Whatever, therefore, may be the additional dormitory accommodation provided, the amount of new day-room accommodation would require to be proportionately greater. Much is reported to have been done during the year to add to the comfort and cheerfulness of the asylum by the purchase and renewal of furnishings. The money is stated to have been judiciously expended, and with good effects, and further outlay in the same direction is recommended. The condition of the inmates and of the wards was quite satisfactory.

Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

The Banff District Asylum is reported to have been found in excellent order in every department. Much attention is paid to the food, clothing, cleanliness, and healthful occupation of the patients. They are managed without being subjected to irksome discipline, and were found contented, and free from complaint. The farm has proved of such advantage to the asylum in every way that it is suggested that any opportunity which may occur of securing it as a permanent part of the asylum, should be taken advantage of.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The reports show the Crichton Royal Institution to be in a highly prosperous condition. The completeness of its arrangements for the comfort of wealthy patients, and the liberality shown by the Directors in assisting patients of a poorer class, have had a combined influence in greatly increasing the number of private patients. The

number of pauper patients has also risen, but this rise is due to the reception as boarders of patients not belonging to the Southern Counties. Interesting details are given of the extent to which the charitable function of the institution finds exercise in aiding persons above the pauper class, who have fallen into insanity, and it is hoped that it will never be lost sight of, that this is the most important service which the institution renders to the public, and one which deserves the first consideration whenever a question arises as to the manner of disposal of surplus means. The asylum is said to be managed with great ability, energy, and courage, and it affords evidence of the success which attends these qualities.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

The Dundee Royal Asylum was found in good order in every part. The condition of the patients was satisfactory, and much is being done to provide them with amusements. The accommodation and arrangements for private patients of the higher class have been considerably improved, and further improvements in this direction are reported to be in progress.

Dundee Royal
Asylum, Liff
Dundee.

The reports on the Royal Edinburgh Asylum show that its management continues to be remarkable for the thoroughness with which every patient, poor as well as rich, is made the subject of special medical study and treatment, and for the thoughtful and progressive spirit which is manifest in every department. The nursing in the hospital on the male side is now carried on by a female nurse, with men acting under her, and this arrangement is reported to work well. The building of the new asylum for private patients at Craig House is making rapid progress, and the site is said to be in every respect an admirable one. The institution continues to do much towards receiving private patients at low rates of board, and contributing from its funds to the support of patients, who, without such assistance, would be reduced to pauperism, and it is hoped that this charitable function of the asylum will always receive the foremost consideration. There is a field of charitable action in this direction, which this and the other Chartered Asylums of Scotland are alone in a position to cover, but which is by no means yet fully occupied.

Edinburgh
Royal Asylum,
Morningside,
Edinburgh.

The population of the Elgin District Asylum is increasing, and the necessity is pointed out of pressure being put upon parochial authorities for the removal of patients no longer requiring asylum care, so as to avoid overcrowding. The new buildings are said to be excellent, and to have greatly improved as well as enlarged the asylum. It was found throughout in excellent order, and the patients are healthfully occupied, and were in a satisfactory condition.

Elgin District
Asylum, Elgin.

The new buildings at the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, taking the place of the portion recently destroyed by fire, are reported to be occupied, and to afford greatly improved and increased accommodation, but, notwithstanding, the asylum is reported to be overcrowded, and the necessity for an extension is pointed out. This is recommended to be met by the erection of a separate hospital, the means of nursing the sick and those requiring special care having in

Fife and Kin-
ross District
Asylum,
Springfield,
Cupar.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

Kirklands District Asylum, Bothwell.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

this asylum been for some time markedly deficient. A considerable amount of repainting and revarnishing is reported to be required in some parts of the asylum, but the wards were found in their usual good order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

The Glasgow Royal Asylum is reported to have been found throughout in its usual admirable order. The requirements of the patients are liberally and considerately met, and great ability is said to be shown, both in the medical treatment of the patients and in the general management of the institution. The greater part of the building is now lighted by electricity. A large number of private patients continue to be received at low rates of board, and a hope is expressed that the managers may be enabled to develop this most useful and charitable public function yet further.

The Haddington District Asylum is reported to be overcrowded; but structural changes are in progress which will both provide the necessary enlargement and greatly improve the accommodation previously existing. The District Board are recommended to take an opportunity of increasing the means of healthy and useful occupation for the patients by obtaining more land. The asylum was found in good order, and the patients were tranquil, and in a satisfactory condition.

The population of the Inverness District Asylum continues to increase, notwithstanding the large measure of success which has attended the efforts of the medical superintendent to bring about the removal of unrecovered patients who have ceased to need asylum care. In some of the larger parishes of the district, such as Inverness, the duty of removing such patients is fully recognised and acted upon by the parochial authorities, but in others constant pressure is needed to induce them to remove unrecovered patients. Continued efforts in this direction are recommended as the only means of averting an extension of the asylum. Many desirable improvements have been recently carried out, and among them are improved arrangements for the extinction of fire. The District Board have under consideration the further perfecting of these arrangements through the division of the building into fire-proof sections by carrying internal walls through the roof. The adoption of this precaution is strongly recommended. The wards were found in good order, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory.

Kirkland's Asylum, which serves as a joint asylum for the lunacy districts of Lanark, City of Glasgow, and Govan, pending the erection of separate asylums for these districts, is reported to have been found in excellent order. It is managed with great ability and conscientiousness, and shows very satisfactory results of treatment in a population mainly derived from urban sources.

The reports on the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum show it to be managed with liberality and in a judicious and kindly spirit. Much has been done during the year in repainting and redecorating the interior, and in polishing floors so as to do away with the necessity for wet scrubbing. The drainage system and sanitary arrangements connected therewith have been overhauled,

but some of the new sanitary arrangements are not regarded as satisfactory. Much attention is paid to the industrial occupation of the patients. They are well fed, and were found in a satisfactory condition.

Present Con-
dition of Est-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylum.

Montrose
Royal Asylum,
Montrose.

The Montrose Royal Asylum is reported to be managed with great medical ability, and in a spirit of sympathy and kindness. The confidential and friendly relations thus established between the patients and the staff are productive of great benefits to the patients. They become capable of enjoying an unusual amount of liberty, and enter heartily into the industries and amusements of the institution. With both of these they are amply provided, and no necessity arises for subjecting them to irksome forms of discipline which are so productive of unhappiness and discontent. The electric light has been introduced into the hospital block, and into the greater part of the main building. It works quite satisfactorily, and a hope is expressed that similar institutions will adopt this form of lighting, as tending to the comfort and well-being of the patients. The acquisition, as a branch establishment, of the beautifully situated villa of Ravenswood, is referred to with satisfaction.

The new hospital wings of the Perth Royal Asylum are now occupied. They are said to be admirably planned, and enable the institution to afford treatment of the best kind to all requiring it. The decorations are executed in a highly artistic manner, and the rooms are furnished with much elegance and comfort. The efforts to provide the inmates, all of whom are private patients, with interesting and healthful occupations, continue to be very successful, and the patients enjoy much personal freedom. Altogether, great ability and care is shown in the conduct of the establishment.

Perth Royal
Asylum.

Considerable improvements have been effected during the year in the Perth District Asylum, both in the way of replacing furnishings which had worn out, and also in procuring new and comfortable furniture, in the purchase of things affording amusement and recreation, and in additions to the decoration of the wards. These, it is reported, have added greatly to the cheerfulness and comfort of the asylum, and have been appreciated by the patients. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory.

Perth District
Asylum,
Murthly.

The reports on the Roxburgh District Asylum show that great progress is being made with the laying out and planting of the grounds. The drains have been relaid, and satisfaction is expressed at the intention of making a curling pond. The patients have all their wants well provided for, and they were very tranquil. The whole interior of the asylum is stated to have a clean and cheerful appearance.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum,
Melrose.

When the present Medical Superintendent of the Stirling District Asylum entered upon his duties, an urgent necessity had arisen both for extensive structural changes and for a thorough alteration of the sanitary arrangements. The necessary changes and additions have been carefully and judiciously considered by the District Board, and are now, with the approval of this Board,

Stirling Dis-
trict Asylum
Larbert.

ssent Con-
tion of Estab-
ments.

yal and Dis-
t Asylums.

in process of being carried out. Much has also been done during the year to add to the comfort and contentment of the patients by repainting rooms, relaying flooring with pitch pine, procuring comfortable couches and a larger number of chairs, adding to the decoration of the wards, and by many other similar improvements. The general condition of the patients was found to be highly satisfactory, and there is every indication that the asylum will, under Dr Macpherson's superintendence, take its place as one of the best institutions of the kind in Scotland.

ivate
ylums.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

visbank
ivate
ylum,
lton, Mid-
hian.

Mavisbank Asylum is reported to be managed with great ability. Much freedom is accorded to patients who are able to enjoy it, and their treatment generally has been attended with success. Many repairs and redecorations have been executed during the year, and others are reported to be in progress.

illendo
ouse Private
ylum,
asselburgh.

Mollendo House Asylum was found clean and in good order, and evidence was seen that the requirements of the inmates are carefully considered and provided for.

ughton Hall
ivate
ylum, near
inburgh.

Saughton Hall Asylum was found in its usual excellent order. The inmates are reported to be treated with skill, kindness, and liberality, and they were completely free from excitement or complaint. The appointments of the establishment are in all respects excellent, and the presence of lady attendants or companions continues to be a marked feature of the management.

stermains
ivate
ylum,
rkintilloch,
umbarton-
re.
hitehouse
ivate
ylum,
veresk,
dlothian.

The inmates of Westermains Asylum are reported to be liberally and kindly treated, and to enjoy the home comforts of a well provided private house.

Whitehouse Asylum maintains the high standard of cheerfulness and comfort which has always characterised it, and the wants of the patients are carefully studied and liberally provided for in all respects.

rochial
ylums.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

obey
rochial
ylum,
isley.

The state of the wards, and the condition of the inmates of the Abbey Parochial Asylum, are reported to reflect creditably upon those concerned in its management. Much has been done during the year to maintain and enhance the bright aspect of the wards. It is noted with approval that the tendency of the population to exceed the number of patients for which the wards are licensed has been successfully met by the removal to private dwellings of patients no longer requiring asylum care.

rony
rochial
ylum,
oodilee,
nzie, near
asgow.

The population of the Barony Parochial Asylum continues to increase, notwithstanding the systematic and successful efforts which are made by the Parochial Board to provide in private dwellings for such patients as become suitable for that form of care. It has been much overcrowded during the past year, and the Parochial Board have in consequence resolved upon making a

large extension, embracing hospital accommodation, in which the asylum has hitherto been deficient. The plans of extension have been submitted to the Board, and have received their approval. The wards were found in excellent order, and all the requirements of the patients are reported to be fully provided for.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Parochial
Asylums.

The City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum is reported to be managed with much ability and success under circumstances of great difficulty. It is unsuited for an asylum, both by structure and situation, and will cease to exist when the asylum for the City of Glasgow Lunacy District, now in progress, has been erected.

Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum,
Glasgow.

The Govan Parochial Asylum is reported to be creditably managed, in view of the difficulties caused by its overcrowded condition. These difficulties will be removed by the erection of an asylum for the Govan Lunacy District, a site and plans for which have been approved of by this Board. The establishment was found in excellent order.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum,
Glasgow.

There is an active movement in the population of the Greenock Parochial Asylum, a large proportion of which consists of boarders from other parishes, received at profitable rates, and much trouble and anxiety is thus thrown upon the medical staff, whose duties are stated to be admirably performed. A strong recommendation is accordingly made that the onerous nature of these duties should receive suitable pecuniary recognition. The asylum is stated to be well managed by the lay superintendent, and anxiety is shown to do all that can be done to secure the comfort of the patients.

Greenock
Parochial
Asylum,
Greenock.

The Paisley Parochial Asylum is reported to be well managed. The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients is in all respects satisfactory. The means of treatment have been improved by the provision of new single rooms, and an addition has been made to the farm, which will secure a good supply of milk.

Paisley
Parochial
Asylum,
Paisley.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

Lunatic Ward
of Poorhouse

The Lunatic Wards of St Nicholas Poorhouse were found in good order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory. The waxing of the floors of the dormitories is recommended. Steps have been taken to put the arrangements for bathing upon a satisfactory footing.

St Nicholas
Poorhouse,
Aberdeen.

The Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Poorhouse are reported to be well managed. The industrial employment of the patients is successfully carried out, and much has been done to maintain the cheerful appearance of the wards. A recommendation that the floor of the male day-room should be covered with linoleum is repeated.

Buchan Poor-
house, New
Maud, Aber-
deenshire.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse are induced to engage to a large extent in useful and profitable work. They were found in a very satisfactory condition, and the wards were in excellent order.

Cuninghame
Poorhouse,
Irvine,
Ayrshire.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse,
Dumbarton.
Dundee East
Poorhouse,
Dundee.

Dundee West
Poorhouse,
Dundee.

Edinburgh
City Poorhouse,
Edinburgh,
Raiglockhart,
near Edin-
burgh.

Hamilton
Poorhouse,
Hamilton.

Inveresk
Poorhouse,
Invereskburgh.

Kincairdine
Poorhouse,
Kincairdinehaven.

Linlithgow
Poorhouse,
Linlithgow.

Old Machar
Poorhouse,
Aberdeen.

Old Monkland
Poorhouse,
Glasgow.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse continue to be managed with great ability and success. The occupation of the patients on the farm and in the laundry conduces to their health and contentment, and makes them capable of being safely entrusted with a large amount of personal freedom.

The requirements of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse are reported to be considerably and liberally provided for. The patients are kindly and judiciously treated, and were found tranquil and contented.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse were found in excellent order. Much attention is given to engaging the inmates in useful and healthy employments, and their condition was in all respects satisfactory.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse are reported to be adequately provided for. Increased attention is being given to their industrial occupation, and their condition was found satisfactory. The wards were in excellent order.

Much has been done during the year by painting, papering, and decoration, to add to the cheerfulness of the Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse. The patients are largely engaged in useful and healthy work, and their condition and management are reported to be in all respects satisfactory.

The Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse are reported to be well managed, and the patients are kindly treated, and were found in good condition and contented.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Kincairdine Poorhouse are reported to be kindly and successfully managed and to have all their wants liberally supplied, but the day-rooms are stated to be too small for the number of inmates, and a recommendation is made that this should be remedied when any structural change is undertaken.

The enlargement of the male day-room of the Lunatic Wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse is reported to have conferred a marked benefit upon its occupants, and a similar enlargement on the female side is strongly recommended. Many other improvements have been carried out, and the management generally shows evidence of thoughtful and kindly anxiety to promote the well-being and comfort of the patients. Their condition was found in all respects satisfactory.

An extension of the license of the Lunatic Wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse has been sanctioned, in consequence of an alteration which has both increased the accommodation and has improved the distribution of space as between day-rooms and dormitories. The new dormitories are reported to be well suited for their purpose, and the patients are kindly and successfully cared for.

The Lunatic Wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse were found in excellent order. The wants of the inmates are in all respects liberally provided for, and their condition was quite satisfactory.

A proposal to acquire more land for the occupation of the lunatics is referred to with strong approval.

Present Condition of Establishments.

A great improvement is reported to have taken place in the arrangements for the industrial employment of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse. The wards were found in excellent order, and the wants of the patients are liberally provided for. The condition of patients of both sexes was found in every respect satisfactory.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

The Lunatic Wards of St Cuthbert's Poorhouse are reported to be well managed. The patients are kindly treated, and have all their wants liberally provided for.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, Edinburgh.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Wigtown Poorhouse, show, it is stated, that they are treated with kindness and intelligence, and some structural improvements have been carried out; but there are several recommendations for much needed improvements in structure and in domestic arrangements, which have been repeatedly made, but which have not yet been given effect to. The wards were found in good order.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

The Baldovan Institution is reported to be ably and successfully managed. The children receive excellent training and teaching, and much has been done during the year to add to the decoration and comfort of the rooms which are said to present an aspect of great brightness and cheerfulness.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

The Larbert Institution is reported to be still overcrowded, but certain enlargements are being carried out, and others, including the erection of a covered play-ground, have been resolved upon. The clothing of the children was extremely neat, and their surroundings most comfortable, and they were cheerful and orderly in behaviour. Their capacities for usefulness are cultivated, and they are trained in habits fitting them for home life with a degree of success which is said to reflect great credit on those concerned.

Larbert National Institution.

(f) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

During 1890, 10 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, and the places from which they were brought, are shown in the following statement:—

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

H.M. GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND, PERTH.

Admissions to Lunatic Department during the year 1890.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
12/1112	Edinburgh,	16 Jan. 1890.	J. H. N.	16 Jan. 1890.	Theft and prev. con.
12/1135	Aberdeen,	21 Jan. 1890.	G. G.	25 Jan. 1890.	Discharging fire-arms, and placing obstructions on railway line.
12/539	Reapprehended in Perth, .	19 June 1871.	E. S. or C.	1 March 1890.	Murder.
13/5	Glasgow,	26 Dec. 1867.	E. G. or B.	3 April 1890.	Do.
13/125	Do.,	8 May 1890.	C. M'K.	14 May 1890.	Do.
13/222	Edinburgh,	28 Nov. 1889.	F. L. S.	29 May 1890.	Theft and prev. con.
13/243	Do.,	6 June 1890.	W. W.	6 June 1890.	Assault by stabbing.
13/356	Barlinnie,	23 June 1890.	W. S.	8 July 1890.	Theft.
13/385	Greenock,	5 Oct. 1882.	T. R.	14 July 1890.	Assault to danger of life.
13/776	Barlinnie,	1 April 1890.	R. W.	14 Oct. 1890.	Reset of theft and prev. con. of theft.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1890:—

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.	Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	4.40	13.5	7	3	2	0	8	0	1	0

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

The inmates at 31st December 1890 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, 29
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, 20
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, 2
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired, —
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired, —
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, 5
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, 1

The Lunatic Department was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in every respect satisfactory. Both sexes are largely occupied in useful and healthy work, and it is reported that complete order is maintained without resort to the use of mechanical restraint, or the enforcement of irksome discipline.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.All Pauper
Lunatics but
not all Private
Lunatics in
Private Dwell-
ings under
jurisdiction of
Board.

We believe it to be useful to repeat the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive from us.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under our supervision, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to us, placed on our registers, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under our supervision. The circumstances which bring under our supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of confirmed character.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under our official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings over whom the statute requires the supervision of the Board to be exercised, is regarded by us as a duty of great importance.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1891, was 124.

Of the private patients 51 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 47 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients.

It will be perceived from this statement that the position of the Board towards the non-pauper insane in private dwellings is very different from its position toward the pauper insane in private

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Dwellings.

dwellings. Of the non-paupers none come upon the register unless they are boarded away from home, or are possessed of property administered by judicial factors. The number of these being small, the great majority of the non-pauper insane in private dwellings do not come on the register; the Board has no official knowledge of them, and they live at home under the care of their natural guardians. On the other hand, every pauper lunatic, wherever placed, comes upon the register; and the Board are fully informed as to the mode in which he is provided for. Of the patients in private dwellings on 1st January there were on the register only 124 non-paupers, while there were 2489 paupers.

This supervision of every individual member of the pauper class of the insane by the central administration is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. In most countries where general systems of lunacy administration exist it is only those who are provided for in asylums or similar institutions who are under such supervision. The branch of the Scottish administration which deals with lunatics provided for in private dwellings has consequently received a good deal of attention from persons concerned in lunacy administration in other countries.

Pauper Lunatics suitable for Private Dwellings should not be placed under Asylum Administration.

The system under which pauper lunatics in private dwellings are dealt with in Scotland is sometimes referred to as if it were an extension of asylum administration, and as if it appeared in its best form where the patients, though outside the walls of the asylum, are lodged with persons more or less connected with the asylum, and are kept upon the asylum books and subjected to supervision and control by the asylum officers. This view, which may to some extent be due to a misconception of the expression 'boarded out' as applied to patients who have been discharged from asylums un-recovered and still remain on the poor-roll, is, however, erroneous. The Scottish system cannot be said to appear anywhere in Scotland in that form.

The experience of the Board has led them to the view that patients who do not require asylum treatment should be placed as nearly as their condition will permit in the position which they would have occupied had they been of sound mind, sharing the interests and joining in the occupations of the sane; and for this purpose the Board think it necessary that they should be altogether outside of asylum administration, and that asylum authorities should have no control or responsibility in regard to them. There will always remain much in regard to both pauper and non-pauper patients, but especially in regard to pauper patients, which cannot be dealt with satisfactorily by asylum officials. Every pauper lunatic does not come, and ought not to come, within asylum administration. There must always be duties to be performed previous to the admission of a pauper lunatic to an asylum, which

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Pauper
Lunatics
should not
all be placed
under Asylum
administra-
tion.

must be performed by the authorities of the locality in which the patient is found. It must always rest with these authorities, as in Scotland it rests, except in a few police cases, with the Parochial Boards and their officials, to determine, in the first instance, whether a pauper is insane, and if insane whether asylum treatment is necessary. The responsibility for his care naturally rests upon them, they have to defray the cost of his maintenance, and they are best acquainted with the circumstances of his case. There should of course be an adequate guarantee that they fully recognise their responsibility, and this appears to be sufficiently furnished by their requiring to satisfy a supervising authority such as the Board, that the lunatic does not require asylum treatment, and by the necessity for obtaining the sanction of such an authority to the way in which he is provided for.

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What is true of pauper lunatics who have never been in asylums is equally true of those who have been in asylums, but who have become fitted for home care. In considering questions connected with the disposal of patients fit for home care, no distinction can be drawn for any practical purpose between those who have been in institutions and those who have not; and if the care of those who have never been in institutions is found to be adequately secured by parochial authorities acting with the sanction of a central authority, no good reason can be given for instituting any different kind of supervision over those lunatics who have been in institutions, but who no longer require confinement in them.

The Way in which the Present Position of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings in Scotland has come about.

The essential fact which underlies the administration of the Board in so far as pauper lunatics in private dwellings are concerned, is, that responsibility was laid upon the Board by the legislation of 1857, for the way in which every pauper lunatic is provided for, whether in asylums or otherwise. This responsibility is not direct or executive, but only such as is involved in sanctioning the way in which these patients are provided for by Parochial Boards. The statutory position of the matter is that every pauper lunatic must be sent to an asylum unless the Parochial Board provides for him in some other manner which is sanctioned by the Board.

How the
System of
Caring for
Pauper
Lunatics in
Private Dwell-
ings originated

One of the results of the first inquiries of the Board into the condition of the insane in Scotland was to show that the number of pauper lunatics who did not require to be placed in asylums was considerable. But it was found also that many of those who did not require asylum treatment were not provided for in private dwellings in a satisfactory way. It therefore became the duty of the Board to take steps to make the treatment of such patients satisfactory.

In pursuance of this object the Board made no attempt to introduce any special system. They rather allowed the mode of administration to shape itself; and the form which it actually took grew naturally out of the Board's efforts to obtain the correction of what was bad and to encourage the development of what was good. The primary responsibilities for the care of the patients

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lay with their natural guardians and with the parochial authorities; and the Board did not desire to interfere with these responsibilities when the duties belonging to them were efficiently discharged. Among the patients living with relatives some were found to be in a mental condition which wholly unfitted them for care in private dwellings, and these patients were removed to asylums. Many of those who could be properly provided for in private dwellings were found to be well cared for; but others who were also suitable for treatment in private dwellings were found to be neglected or illtreated by their relatives. Where this last was found to be the case the efforts of the Board were directed to inducing the parochial authorities to board the patients with capable and kindly persons who would perform the duties of guardianship efficiently. Those patients again who were not living with relatives, but were boarded with unrelated persons, were, in like manner, found to be sometimes satisfactorily and sometimes unsatisfactorily cared for. In the case of the patients found badly provided for, the efforts of the Board were directed to procuring other and better guardianship. This branch of the work of the Board thus early resolved itself into the following duties:—

1. Ascertaining by inspection in every case the condition of the patients and how they were provided for.

2. In regard to patients unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings, ordering their removal to asylums or other establishments.

3. In regard to patients suitable for treatment in private dwellings:—

- a. giving sanction to the arrangements when they were good,
- b. obtaining an improvement of the arrangements when they were not good and could be made good,
- c. obtaining the removal of patients to other guardianship when the arrangements were bad and could not be made good.

When this work had been substantially completed the condition of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings became more accurately known, and probably more satisfactory in character, than in any other country.

Acts permitting reception into a Private Dwelling of more than one Patient and increasing Control over Disposal of Pauper Lunatics.

Amending
Acts.

The present mode of dealing with pauper lunatics in private dwellings has been considerably influenced by the two Lunacy Amendment (Scotland) Acts of 1862 and 1866, which were introduced by Government at the instance of the Board. The sections of these Acts which affect the position of pauper lunatics in private dwellings are mainly directed to the making certain things possible, which could not be done under the provisions of the Act of 1857. These amending Acts, among other things,

empowered the Board to give to the occupiers of private dwellings what are called 'special licenses.' These are merely permissions to keep in private houses any number of patients not exceeding 4. The practice of the Board has been not to give a licence at first for the reception of more than 2 patients. This is granted, in the case of a house into which pauper patients are to be received, upon the application of the Inspector of Poor of the parish to which the lunatics belong, accompanied by a medical certificate as to the fitness of the house and the occupier for the purpose. Extension of the licence to the reception of 3 or 4 patients is only given after the house has been visited, and on the recommendation of a Visiting Commissioner. The provisions relating to special licenses have been largely taken advantage of, and they have proved of great value to parochial authorities in providing for their lunatics. At present there are more than 400 persons holding such licences in Scotland.

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Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.
Power to give
Special
Licences.

Other provisions of these amending Acts increased the powers both of the central and the local authorities in regard to the removal of patients from asylums to private dwellings, and of removal from private dwellings to asylums, and facilities were also provided for giving greater completeness to the supervision both by the Board and by local authorities of everything relating to the proper care and treatment of the patients.

Increased con-
trolling power
of Central and
Parochial
Authorities.

Boarding of Pauper Lunatics with Unrelated Persons.

One important change which has taken place since the institution of the Board has been the increase which has occurred in the number of patients boarded with strangers, that is, with persons who were not by the ties of relationship their natural guardians. This has not arisen from any preference of the Board for unrelated persons rather than relatives as guardians. There is no advantage, indeed there is every disadvantage, in placing patients elsewhere than in their own homes, so long as the circumstances of their homes and the character of their relatives make them suitable, and when the insanity of the patients does not involve a perversion of the natural affections. In their own homes patients are most favourably placed for being interested in the affairs of sane life, and for being influenced in their conduct by sane motives. The circumstances of their homes are not, however, always suitable. When the home of a pauper lunatic is in a crowded town, for instance, it is often ill adapted for his residence. The house is often very small. Egress to the open air is frequently restricted, because the crowded neighbourhood makes it undesirable that the patient should go out alone. The occupations of the relatives may make it difficult for them to give that attention to the patient which his condition requires. These and other such circumstances may render home unsuitable for a patient even when his relatives are kindly and otherwise capable of performing the duties of guardianship. But it sometimes happens that the relatives are not kindly; and sometimes when kindly they are not capable. For reasons such as these, the action of the Board and of parochial authorities has led to the transference of many patients from their homes and from asylums to the care of unrelated persons.

Boarding of
Pauper
Lunatics with
Unrelated
Persons.

Removal of Pauper Lunatics from Asylums to Private Dwellings.

Those who are familiar with the facts of lunacy administration cannot fail to recognise that there is generally in asylums an undesirable accumulation of patients, who have ceased to require the special arrangements of an asylum. One reason for this is that there is often a doubt in the minds of asylum Medical Officers as to the sufficiency of the care which may be taken of the patients if they are discharged from the asylum. The Board therefore attach importance to the efficient supervision of patients in private dwellings as a means of facilitating the removal of patients from asylums after asylum treatment has become unnecessary. Parochial authorities have the power, under certain restrictions, of removing unrecovered pauper lunatics from asylums; but when so removed, if they remain in receipt of relief, the sanction of the Board has to be obtained to the way in which they are to be provided for, and their position then becomes in all respects precisely similar to that of pauper lunatics who have never been in asylums. The patients for whom provision is now made in private dwellings consist in much larger proportion than formerly of patients removed from asylums. Of the pauper patients added to the *Register of Patients in Private Dwellings* during 1860-64, only 27 per cent. were patients discharged from asylums, and during 1885-89, they were 65 per cent. A much larger proportion of them is now under the guardianship of unrelated persons than was the case during the period 1860-64. The average number of those so provided for in the five years 1860-64 was only 23 per cent. of the whole number of patients, and in the five years 1885-89, the average number was no less than 54 per cent.

Aggregations in certain localities of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

That many of the patients discharged from asylums unrecovered have to be placed with unrelated guardians will be easily understood when it is remembered that a patient frequently loses his home by being for any considerable time resident in an asylum. Sometimes the household which he left has been scattered, because he had been the bond that kept the members of the household together. Other obvious causes, which need not be particularised, also lead to the placing of patients who are discharged unrecovered from asylums with unrelated persons. It thus came about that, as pauper lunatics began to be discharged unrecovered in increasing numbers, homes had often to be found for them with unrelated persons, and to this mainly is due the formation and gradual growth of such aggregations as exist at Kennoway, Balfron, and other localities. Parochial authorities, such as those of the City of Edinburgh parish and of the City of Glasgow parish, found in these localities many families so circumstanced as to be fitted to receive pauper lunatics as boarders. The industries which had been their means of livelihood were dying out, and they were glad of an opportunity of supplementing their earnings by taking

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Dwellings.

Removal of
Pauper
Lunatics from
Asylums to
Private
Dwellings.

Aggregations
of Pauper
Lunatics
accommodated
in Private
Dwellings.

boarders. Their houses were often larger than was necessary for their own requirements. They usually possessed gardens, which provided occupation for the patients, and the neighbourhoods were quiet, rural, and healthy. When once a few patients had been placed in a village, the inhabitants gradually learned to appreciate the advantages to be derived from receiving lunatics into their households, and the task of finding suitable places for patients became easier to the parochial authorities. The periodical inspection of groups of patients also was easier to these authorities than the inspection of patients widely scattered would be.

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Dwellings.

It must not, however, be supposed that the general inhabitants of the localities in which these aggregations occur exist for, or are in any wide sense dependent upon, the care of lunatics. The communities in which these lunatics reside are in all respects just such communities as exist in similar villages in which there are no lunatics boarded.

Within certain limits there has not been found any valid objection to these aggregations. But as we have frequently stated in our Annual Reports, we do not regard them as beneficial in themselves, and the action of the Board has been devoted, not to encouraging their development, but to preventing their undue growth. Wherever an aggregation has shown signs of becoming so large as to make the lunatics form a prominent element in the population of a locality, we have taken steps to arrest the growth of the aggregation, and to induce parochial authorities to find homes for their patients in other localities. It should be kept in view, however, that the great majority of pauper lunatics who are in private dwellings are not gathered in groups either large or small, but are resident within or in the neighbourhood of the parishes to which they belong. This is the natural and the best arrangement, and it is only when the locality to which a patient belongs has features which make it an unsuitable place of residence that steps should be taken to provide for him elsewhere.

Supervision of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings by the General Board and by Parochial Authorities.

Supervision of
Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

The nature of the guarantee for the proper treatment of pauper lunatics in private dwellings is an important matter which requires to be kept in view when considering this branch of the Board's administration. An essential feature of this is the obligation laid upon every Inspector of Poor to give intimation to the Board of every pauper lunatic in his parish as soon as such lunatic becomes known to him. When making the intimation the way in which the patient is to be provided for requires to be stated. If the patient is not to be sent to an asylum, application has to be made to the Board for their sanction to the way in which he or she is to be provided for. This application is accompanied by a statement of particulars, showing the circumstances of the case, the state of the patient and the position of the guardian, with two medical certificates showing the nature of the patient's insanity and the sufficiency of the arrangements made for his care and

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treatment. The supervision exercised by the parochial authorities consists of two annual visits by the Inspector of Poor and four annual visits by a local Medical Officer.

These parochial officials record in a Visiting Book, kept in each house, the date of their visits and a number of particulars relating to the condition of the patient and the way in which the duties of the guardian are performed. The Visiting Book is examined by the Visiting Commissioner on the occasion of his annual inspection; and the Commissioner makes a report to the Board upon the patient, giving his opinion of the character and treatment of the case, and of the fitness of the patient to continue resident in a private dwelling. This report is made for each patient separately upon a Case Record, on which all previous reports are entered, and on which is also recorded briefly the previous history of the patient, so far as it may be known, and all correspondence and dealings which may take place in regard to him. In every case in which unsatisfactory conditions are reported to the Board steps are taken to correct what is unfavourably reported on. If the patient has become unfit for treatment in a private dwelling, removal to an asylum is ordered by the Board. It will be seen that the Board has a very complete knowledge of the condition and history of every pauper lunatic in a private dwelling, and in practice the guarantees for his proper treatment are found to be ample.

Number of
Pauper
Lunatics in
Private Dwell-
ings.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings increased during the year 1890 from 2445 to 2489. This increase of 44 has not been due to the special action of the authorities of two or three parishes as has been the case in some recent years. There has been a small increase in most of the counties, and this increase has shown itself chiefly among the patients boarded with strangers. The increase of those living with strangers was 37, and of those with relatives 7. We are glad to say that parochial authorities are generally becoming more and more convinced of the propriety of removing patients from asylums after they have ceased to require asylum treatment, either in their own interest or in that of the public. In some districts, however, the propriety of this course is not so fully recognised as it ought to be, and we continue to press it upon the attention of the authorities of these districts.

Reports of
Visitation of
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

We present as usual in the Appendix (Appendix C) the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings. They show fully what has been done during the year in this department of the work of the Board, and attention is drawn in them to many points of interest in connection with the care of pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

Dr Sibbald, one of the members of the Board, has again made the visitation of the lunatics in private dwellings resident in the county of Midlothian, and he reports (Appendix C. page 103) that the condition of the patients in that county 'continues to afford evidence that the system under which patients are now provided for in private dwellings and subjected to official

'supervision is well adapted to promote the interests of the
'insane.'

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Dr Fraser also reports favourably of the condition of the patients under his supervision. He points out, however, that a certain number of cases of an unsatisfactory character still occur. These are cases 'in which the selection of the guardian has not been 'satisfactory, or in which the patients are either wholly or partially 'unsuitable for domestic care. The interference of the Board is 'recommended in all such cases, and those changes are called for 'which the interests of the patients demand.

'In regard,' he adds, 'to the pauper lunatics under the care of 'relatives, the widest differences exist as to the satisfactoriness of 'their condition. These depend upon the character of the relatives, 'and upon the standard of comfort which prevails in the district 'in which they live. A few cases are a source of anxiety, and some- 'times of difficulty to the Board, and I refer to them in this report. 'But taken as a whole, the pauper lunatics under the guardianship 'of relatives are satisfactorily cared for, and there are among such 'cases many gratifying instances of the greatest self-sacrifice, devo- 'tion, and affection on the part of the relatives.'

An important fact which we dealt with at some length in our last Annual Report, is the bearing upon lunacy administration of the fact that a large number of persons are treated and classified as lunatics at the present time who would not have been so treated in the earlier half of the century. The bearing of this fact on the character of persons placed as lunatics in private dwellings is thus referred to by Dr Fraser:—'The extension,' he says, 'of the 'private dwelling system is also due to the fact that the idea of 'what constitutes lunacy is being enlarged in general and medical 'opinion. The result of this extension of the domain of lunacy 'is to include among the insane a larger proportion of persons 'of weak mind, of depressed spirits or of excitable temperament, 'persons showing evidence of impaired memory or of mental decay, 'imbeciles of various grades of mental deficiency, and also of 'paralytics and epileptics in whom the mental condition is enfeebled.

'The consequence of this is, that we have a different class of per- 'sons to deal with in the insane at the present day from those who 'constituted the lunatics in bygone years. In former times asylums 'were only used as the receptacles of those lunatics who had been 'found unmanageable or furious, and it is doubtful whether many of 'the inmates of asylums in those days would have been suitable 'for domestic care. But seeing that persons of weak mind, of 'defective memory, and of varying degrees of imbecility, are now 'included among the insane, it will be at once evident that many 'of them must be suitable for care in private dwellings. The 'majority of the pauper lunatics removed from asylums to private 'dwellings, or intimated to the Board while resident in their own 'homes, consists of persons with various minor degrees of mental 'enfeeblement.'

Very useful work has been done by the Deputy Commissioners in devoting, on certain occasions, special attention to the case now of one county and now of another, where the disadvantages of accumulating pauper patients in asylums to an unnecessary extent, have not

been sufficiently recognised. During the past year Dr Fraser has done excellent work of this kind in regard to the county of Banff. He says in his Report, 'I had been struck during the four years 1885 to 1888 with the fact that practically nothing had been done by the parochial officials of this county in utilizing private dwellings as a provision for harmless and incurable pauper lunatics. I therefore deemed it advisable, in 1888 and 1889, to see every Inspector of Poor in the county, and to point out how little had been done by them during the last few years in removing their harmless and incurable pauper lunatics from the asylum to private dwellings. I gave them information about what had been done in this direction by Parochial Boards in other counties, and I urged them to bring the matter before their Parochial Boards, with the view of getting deputations from their Boards appointed to visit the District Asylum, and to confer with the Superintendent as to the suitability of some of their pauper lunatics for care in private dwellings.' The result of his work was that though the yearly discharges of unrecovered pauper lunatics from the Banff District Asylum during the year 1885 to 1888 did not exceed 4, these discharges rose to 13 during 1889 and to 20 during 1890.

A frequent result of making a careful review of the condition of each patient in a district asylum, with a view to determine whether his further detention is necessary, is the removal of certain patients not only from the asylum but also from the poor roll. The relatives of such a patient, when they come to know that asylum detention is no longer necessary, undertake to maintain him and are allowed to do so, on showing to the Parochial Board that they will do so in a satisfactory manner. An illustration of this is given in the fact that during the years 1889 and 1890, 14 patients belonging to parishes in the county of Banff were thus removed from the poor-roll, while only 2 patients had been so removed during the previous two years.

Dr Lawson says in his Report:—'I am glad to be again able to report that, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of insane persons who have been placed or allowed to remain in private dwellings, the visitation which I have now completed has deepened the impression which I have formerly felt and expressed, that, with very few exceptions, the patients under domestic care have been adequately provided for and are considerably treated, and that the system which enables them to be carefully distributed amongst the general community is productive of benefit to them and of economy to the ratepayers. The great extension which is represented by the increased number of those visited has not been accompanied by any diminution in the standard of comfort or well-being prevalent in the homes of patients under domestic care. On the contrary, the guardians and dwellings which have been obtained in recent years have been, generally speaking, of a higher class and character than formerly. In fact, a tendency which exists amongst parochial officials to look for homes for pauper lunatics amongst people of the genteel class has required to be somewhat controlled, inasmuch as it has always been the experience of the Visiting Commissioners that a humble home, well kept and provided, was more likely than any other to

‘afford abundance of plain food, and to necessitate the habitual association of the insane with the sane inmates of the dwelling.’ This habitual association of the insane with the sane inmates of the dwellings is properly regarded as of the greatest importance. Where the patients are kept apart as unfit to take their place as fully admitted members of the household, the chief part of the advantages to be obtained by liberation from the asylum are likely to be lost. There might indeed be produced in such circumstances a greater feeling of being outcast than could be felt in any asylum, and the desire that every lunatic should as far as possible occupy the position he would naturally have occupied had he been sane would be wholly frustrated. The closeness of the family relations, which it is desirable should exist, and which often grow up between patient and guardian, is pleasantly illustrated in Dr Lawson’s remarks on the visitation of patients by their relatives:—‘I have made such inquiries,’ he says, ‘as to the visitation of patients by their relatives as have satisfied me, that, notwithstanding the distances which in many cases divide them, such visitation will compare favourably with that of patients resident in asylums. In many the frequency with which this duty is performed is striking and highly creditable. In many cases the patients are visited on public holidays, and in some instances they are taken charge of for the day by parties of relatives and friends, to share in their jollity and good cheer. During a holiday visit a female teacher, the niece of a pauper patient, was so much struck with the beauty and comfort of her aunt’s home that she has several times come to spend her summer vacation under the same roof and in the society of her relative. In many cases periodical visits are paid with the greatest regularity, and are anticipated and recalled with pleasure both by patient and guardian. One advantage of these visits of relatives to patients in private dwellings is that they bring the guardians into close personal intercourse with those who are deeply interested in their patients, inasmuch as the visit generally occupies a considerable part of a day, and the guardian plays the part of hostess to visitors.’

Position of
Districts.

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

List of Dis-
tricts and
Counties
which form
them.

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland,	1. Shetland district.
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,	4. Inverness do.
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.
Banff,	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.
Forfar,	9. Forfar do.
Perth,	10. Perth do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow,	11. Stirling do.
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross do.
Edinburgh and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely —(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuth- bert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.
	14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Mid- lothian and of the County of Peebles.
Haddington,	15. Haddington district.
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk,	16. Roxburgh do.
Lanark,	17. Barony do.
	18. City of Glasgow do.
	19. Govan do.
	20. Lanark do.
Renfrew,	21. Renfrew do.
Argyll,	22. Argyll do.
Bute,	23. Bute do.
Ayr,	24. Ayr do.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	25. Southern Counties do.

Formed in 1888 out
of the Glasgow
District—with a
portion of the
Renfrew District
in the case of
Govan.

Shetland
District.

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Orkney
District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; but the arrangements continue under which the lunatics of most of the parishes are accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum.

Caithness
District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness.

Position of
Districts.Inverness
District.

Elgin District.

The additions and alterations which have been made to the Elgin District Asylum have greatly improved the character of the accommodation, and the asylum is now able to meet satisfactorily the requirements of the District.

The wants of the Banff District are adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge and the branch at Woodpark.

Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Buchan Poorhouses. Important additions to the Royal Asylum are at present under the consideration of the Directors, with a view to improve and increase the accommodation.

Aberdeen
District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

Kincardine
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. The hospital section of the Montrose Royal Asylum, which has now been completed, will relieve the overcrowding from which the asylum has for some time suffered.

Forfar District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.

Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. An enlargement and partial reconstruction of the District Asylum is being made which will increase and improve the accommodation.

Stirling
District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. Plans for an enlargement of the Asylum are at present under consideration.

Fife and Kin-
ross District.

The Urban District of Edinburgh is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh and St Cuthberts are received into the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses belonging to these parishes.

Edinburgh
Urban District.

Position of
Districts.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles, or the Roxburgh Districts.

Midlothian
and Roxburgh
Districts.
Haddington
District.

The extension of the Haddington District Asylum which was authorised, is being carried out, and it is expected to be completed within the course of the present year.

Barony
District.

Asylum accommodation for the Barony Lunacy District continues to be supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie. The increase of the number of pauper lunatics in the District has rendered a considerable increase of the amount of accommodation necessary, and an extension of the asylum is being made with a view to provide it.

City of Glasgow
District.

The pauper lunatics of the City of Glasgow Lunacy District are provided for in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell (formerly the Glasgow District Asylum, and now managed by a Joint Committee of three of the District Lunacy Boards formed out of the Glasgow District), the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire.

Plans for the new District Asylum at Gartloch have been prepared, and the building is to be proceeded with immediately.

Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan Lunacy District are accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Govan Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire.

The District Board have purchased 171 acres of land at Hawkhead, near Paisley, on which to erect a District Asylum. Plans for the new asylum are being prepared.

Lanark
District.

The Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, was disjoined in 1888 from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and erected into a separate District. The pauper lunatics of the District are at present accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The erection of a new District Asylum at Hartwood is being pushed forward.

Renfrew
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

Argyll and
Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. By the removal of private and pauper boarders from other Districts, and by certain internal rearrangements, the asylum has been made capable of adequately meeting the present wants of the District.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse.

The pauper lunatics of the Southern Counties District are accommodated in the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse.

Position of
Districts.

Southern
Counties
District.

VII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

Asylum
Accommoda-
tion for Private
Lunatics.

There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments. The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private asylums which received patients at the lowest rates of board were never regarded by the Board as satisfactory establishments. It was practically impossible to make adequate provision for persons requiring asylum treatment at the rates of board which were charged there and at the same time to allow of a profit to the proprietors. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to state that such institutions are now extinct in Scotland. The institutions into which it would be desirable that all patients of limited means should be received are the Royal Asylums, and it has been frequently indicated in previous reports that in providing adequately for such patients the Royal Asylums perform a most charitable and most useful work. The Royal Asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient as regards locality for supplying the accommodation required; and in supplying it they appear to the Board to be acting in the spirit of their founders. The class for which at present inadequate provision is made consists of those whose circumstances permit of a rate of board being paid for them equal to or somewhat above the rate charged for pauper lunatics, but not so much above it as to obtain accommodation in the better class of private asylums. The poorer class of private patients may be said broadly to include persons able to pay at the rate of from £25 to £50 a year. In most cases where the payments are restricted to a sum not much exceeding £25 a year, it is at present impossible to obtain accommodation for a patient in an asylum except as a pauper; and even when £50 a year can be paid it is frequently difficult to obtain it except by submitting to that condition.

It is important to keep in view that the present position of the matter leads in many instances to the pauperising of persons who might under other circumstances be saved from it. Efforts will frequently be made by relatives and friends to keep a patient from becoming a burden on the rates if they can thereby save him from the stigma of pauperism. If, however, the patient is forced into the position of pauperism notwithstanding that these relatives or friends defray all the cost of his maintenance, there is an obvious inducement to them to cease payment altogether when they are obliged to submit to the degradation.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of Royal Asylums have endeavoured to

Asylum
Accommoda-
tion for Private
Lunatics.

meet the wants of private patients in more or less straitened circumstances. But we think it necessary to repeat the statement made in last year's Report that they cannot be regarded as having done all that ought to be done, nor all that can be done if public attention is intelligently directed to the matter, until all patients for whom rates of board of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXI. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1890. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 12,303 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £236,265 was paid; of which £174,671 was cost of asylum treatment, £15,962 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £38,256 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £7376 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £12,044 of this expenditure repaid by relatives and others, and £90,474 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

Increase of
Expenditure
since 1858.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXII., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858:—

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certi- ficates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EX- PENDITURE.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858 . . .	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£17 0 6
1859-63 . . .	76,430	14,763	4081	95,225	18 11 6
1864-68 . . .	92,667	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869-73 . . .	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-79 . . .	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-84 . . .	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-85 . . .	184,322	23,184	6241	213,747	23 19 7
1885-86 . . .	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-87 . . .	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-88 . . .	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888-89 . . .	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
1889-90 . . .	190,633	38,256	7376	236,265	23 0 6

This Table shows an increase of expenditure by Parochial Boards on pauper lunatics from £80,652 in 1858 to £236,265 in 1889-90. The Table further shows that Parochial Boards are spending on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in establishments more than three times the amount spent in 1858, and on the maintenance of those in private dwellings more than twice as much. This increase is to some extent due to the increased cost of maintenance per head which took place between the years 1858 and 1878, and was no doubt largely owing to more liberal views as to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics, and to changes in the cost of articles of food and clothing.

But the last column of Table XXII. shows that while the cost per head gradually rose from 1858 till 1877-78, when it attained its maximum, it has since that year, on the whole, shown a tendency to fall. The year 1888-89 shows an annual cost per head of £23, 0s. 6d., which is lower than the cost in any year since 1873, when it was £22, 19s. 9d.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Cost per head
has been falling
since 1877-78.

It will therefore be seen that the great bulk of increased expenditure since 1858, and the whole of the increase during the last twelve years, is not due to any larger expenditure per head on the care and treatment of pauper lunatics, but to the increased number of persons admitted to the pauper lunatic roll. The causes which have led to this increased number are discussed in the 'Quinquennial Retrospect,' pages xlvii-lxvi of our last Report.

Increase of
Expenditure
due to growth
of numbers.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure as given in Table XXII. refers only to the cost of maintenance which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, some account is taken of the cost of providing the accommodation, but this is not regulated by any fixed rule.

Cost of Land
and Buildings
not taken into
account in the
Tables.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £12,044 in 1889-90.

Repayments
by relatives.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, which was limited in respect of the sum which could be claimed per head, but which was unlimited in respect of the number of lunatics, on account of whom claims were admissible, has ceased. Its place is taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This fixed contribution is distributed among Parochial Boards as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed.

Contributions
from Imperial
Funds.

The contributions from imperial funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the fifteen years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following statement:—

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Amount of Contributions from
Imperial Funds towards
the maintenance of pauper
lunatics.

For the year ending 14th May 1875,	£59,483
" " 1876,	62,637
" " 1877,	65,470
" " 1878,	68,533
" " 1879,	71,272
" " 1880,	73,833
" " 1881,	76,856
" " 1882,	79,711
" " 1883,	81,495
" " 1884,	83,089
" " 1885,	85,111
" " 1886,	87,164
" " 1887,	88,258
" " 1888,	89,072
" " 1889,	91,335
" " 1890,	90,474

Daily Cost of
Maintenance in
Establish-
ments.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1880-81 to 1889-90 is shown in Table XXIII. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3½d., which is the same as that for the previous two years.

Daily Cost of
each Mode of
Provision for
Pauper
Lunatics.

Table XXIV. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished to us by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1890, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 0½d. and the highest 1s. 8d., which, calculated for the year, would be £19, 0s. 2½d. and £30, 8s. 4d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 9½d. and the highest 1s. 6½d., or £14, 1s. 4½d. and £28, 2s. 8½d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6½d. and the highest is 1s. 1d., or £9, 10s. 1½d. and £19, 15s. 5d. per annum.

Rates of Board
in Establish-
ments.

Table XXV. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £25 per annum, which is the rate in the Dumfries Asylum, to £31, which is the rate in the Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £20 in the Fife Asylum to £26, in the Perth Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £20, 14s. 11d.,

which is the estimated cost in the Glasgow City Asylum, to £26, which is the estimated cost in the Abbey Asylum.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 4s. 5d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £25, 5s. 11d. in the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients, shown between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation

Table XXVI. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1889-90, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes. The figures in this table give useful information with regard to a branch of expenditure on pauper lunacy which is too apt to be overlooked; but it would be necessary to take into account the special considerations applicable to each case, to enable a satisfactory estimate to be formed of what is the annual cost of providing and maintaining asylum accommodation.

Accounts of
District
Boards.

1. Cost of
Providing
Asylum Ac-
commodation.

Table XXVII. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1889-90, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1889-90 is £25, 11s. 4d., and after deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £24, 1s. 1d.,* which shows an increase in the net cost over the previous year of 10s. 6d. per patient. The expenditure, under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens, is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot

2. Cost of
Maintenance
of Patients.

* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farms' profits. The following statement gives a summation of the gross expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1889-90, under the five heads specified:—

No.	YEAR 1889-90. ASYLUMS.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male Patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	All other Expenses.	Total Mainte- nance Ex- penses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Argyll District Asylum,	10 7 11	0 9 4	0 0 10	1 6 3	12 8 0	24 7 10
2	Ayr "	10 6 4	0 9 2	0 2 9	2 0 0	12 2 2	24 15 5
3	Banff "	11 0 10	0 10 2	0 10 9	2 9 3	9 5 1	23 11 1
4	Elgin "	11 16 3	0 16 2	0 13 0	1 17 1	9 16 9	24 10 3
5	Fife "	10 8 9	0 5 3	0 5 5	2 0 9	10 14 1	23 11 5
6	Haddington "	10 6 1	0 8 6	0 8 5	1 12 3	11 14 2	24 4 11
7	Inverness "	9 1 0	0 8 3	0 16 4	1 10 4	10 5 11	21 17 11
8	Kirklands, "	9 19 7	0 6 1	0 1 5	1 11 0	11 16 3	23 11 9
9	Midlothian "	9 17 5	0 9 0	0 6 0	1 12 5	12 12 3	24 12 6
10	Perth "	11 6 10	0 8 11	0 5 3	2 9 4	16 6 11	30 12 8
11	Roxburgh "	10 6 1	0 9 0	0 3 6	1 11 7	15 11 9	27 17 3
12	Stirling "	11 15 1	0 14 3	0 5 4	3 6 9	15 6 6	31 1 0
	Averages,	10 9 7	0 9 3	0 6 5	1 19 11	12 10 10	25 11 4

This statement shows that in the year 1889-90 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £11, 16s. 3d. per patient, in the Elgin Asylum; and the lowest £9, 1s. 0d., in the Inverness Asylum, which shows a rise of 8s. 2d. per patient as compared with the previous year, but which is £1, 8s. 7d. below the average of all District Asylums. In some asylums, such as those of Perth and Stirling, an exceptionally large outlay under the heading 'All 'other expenses,' is accounted for by the extensive renewal of worn-out furniture which became necessary during the year.

3. Quantities
and Values of
Articles
consumed.

Table XXVIII. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1889-90; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

4. Quantities
and Values of
Articles sup-
plied by Farm
and Garden.

Table XXIX. shows the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

* The difference between the sum shown in the last column and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

Table XXX. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1889-90 of asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics,
5. Farm and
Garden
Accounts.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

IX. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1881-90, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1881,	.	.	13	1886,	.	.	8
1882,	.	.	10	1887,	.	.	11
1883,	.	.	1	1888,	.	.	9
1884,	.	.	10	1889,	.	.	5
1885,	.	.	10	1890,	.	.	4

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with, except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The figures in the statement, however, by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that due arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the section takes place.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the section specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public

or of the lunatic in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

Alien Lunatics.

X. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1890, 35 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums; 9 were sent to England, 23 to Ireland, 2 to Holland, and 1 to Sweden.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves and return to this country.

Lunatics
under Judicial
Factors.

XI. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of June 1890 there were 531 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

- 314 were in asylums in Scotland;
- 191 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
- 26 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 26 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 8 were in asylums in England, 16 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, and 1 was in an asylum in Australia.

The amount of supervision which we exercise over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports. All of them resident in Scotland were visited by the Board's officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known to the Board, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

Steps have been taken which will place at our disposal fuller information than we have hitherto received regarding petitions to the Court of Session for the appointment and discharge of Curators.

XII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1890.

From 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1891, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5824 to 12,595 showing an increase of 6771. Increase of number since 1858.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	667
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	104
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	5035
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	705
Total, . . .	6511
<i>Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison,</i>	260
<i>Total Increase,</i>	6771

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period :— Difference between the Mode of Distribution at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January 1891.

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1891.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	2380	7116	4736	...	...
Private Asylums,	745	152	...	593	...
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouse,	840	2399	1559	...	...
Private Dwellings,	1804	2613	809	...	...
The Lunatic Department of the General Prison,	26	57	31	...	...
Training Schools,	29	258	229	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	12595	7364	593	6771

Proportion of
Lunatics to
Population.

These figures show that, of the increase of 7364 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 593 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 6771 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 116 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 37 per cent.*

In this year the proportion of private lunatics in establishments is 41 per 100,000 of population, which is 1 more than last year.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was this year 194, which is 3 above last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 is this year 60, which is the same as last year, and is the highest proportion reached since 1860.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and this year attains its highest figure of 254, as against the next highest 251, which was attained last year.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble servants,

J. DON-WAUCHOPE, *Chairman*.
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.
JOHN COWAN.
ARTHUR MITCHELL.
JOHN SIBBALD.

* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1890.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1891.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
1871	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555
1872	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667
1873	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797
1874	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885
1875	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years, 1876-80	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years, 1881-85	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	967	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
Average of the 5 Years, 1886-90	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1543	8689	10237
1886	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1887	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1888	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1889	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1403	2297	1767	9897	11664
1890	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
Average of the 5 Years, 1891-95	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382
1891	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280

Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1891.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.		In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840			1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859.....	2496	821	797			1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866			1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of } 5 Years, 1861-1865.	2880	883	879			1712	6354	31	28	6413
Average of } 5 Years, 1866-1870.	3824	569	459	569		1553	6975	47	79	7101
1871.....	4524	338	544	630		1519	7555	51	123	7729
1872	4579	353	561	615		1554	7667	51	131	7849
1873	4665	342	670	556		1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874	4717	338	748	565		1517	7885	51	133	8069
1875.....	5002	226	760	573		1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of } 5 Years.	4697	320	657	588		1525	7787	51	132	7971
1876.....	5158	189	861	609		1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651		1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644		1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657		1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676		1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of } 5 Years.	5459	192	1072	647		1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714		1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718		1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716		1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719		1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748		1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of } 5 Years.	6168	155	1380	723		1811	10237	57	212	10506
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836		2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857		2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879		2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878		2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876		2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of } 5 Years.	6530	146	1471	865		2370	11882	57	233	11672
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882		2613	12280	57	258	12595

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1891.

YEARS.	Population.	* Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858	3,012,310	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859	3,027,665	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860	3,041,812	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }		33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870. }		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
1871	3,336,707	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928
1872	3,360,018	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2309	8189
1873	3,404,798	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874	3,441,056	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875	3,477,704	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Av. of 5 Yrs.		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2189	8727
1876	3,495,214	37	3	40	158	40	198	238	1879	10,527
1877	3,527,811	38	3	41	164	40	204	245	1830	11,138
1878	3,560,715	38	3	41	170	39	209	250	1743	11,965
1879	3,593,929	38	3	41	175	39	214	255	1702	12,574
1880	3,627,453	38	3	41	178	39	217	258	1718	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	169	39	208	249	1774	11773
1881	3,661,292	39	3	42	184	41	225	267	1721	13,074
1882	3,735,573	38	3	41	188	42	230	270	1665	13,790
1883	3,785,400	37	3	40	185	45	230	270	1615	14,244
1884	3,825,744	38	3	41	185	47	232	273	1555	14,946
1885	3,866,521	38	3	41	185	48	233	274	1509	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	185	45	230	271	1613	14308
1886	3,907,736	38	3	41	185	53	238	279	1495	15,931
1887	3,949,393	38	3	41	184	54	238	279	1491	15,970
1888	3,991,499	39	3	42	185	57	242	284	1470	16,455
1889	4,034,156	41	3	44	188	57	245	289	1450	16,924
1890	4,077,070	40	3	43	191	60	251	294	1428	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		39	3	42	187	56	243	285	1467	16,571
1891	4,120,547	41	3	44	194	60	254	298	1394	18,244

* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, the ordinary Paupers and the Population are those of the previous year, the number of Paupers being that of the 14th May and the Population that of the middle of the year.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1890; the Numbers thereto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.			Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers)				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number Dead during Year.			
			Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
506	506	1402	1551	503	508	1447	1656	203	203	502	696	99	172	88	80	136	110	47	33	66	90	141	149			
503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	205	195	553	650	85	176	64	70	123	115	55	29	77	95	146	130			
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....			495	512	1637	1900	196	208	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	169	161
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....			549	569	1926	2168	225	237	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39
1870.....			568	595	2216	2512	231	245	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	188	47	45
1871.....			591	622	2259	2564	244	291	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	37	37	130	147	49	42
1872.....			595	639	2297	2579	215	216	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	89	89	115	49	39	221
1873.....			600	649	2364	2620	222	276	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45
1874.....			608	672	2384	2704	220	259	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	286	20	31	163	183	38	47
Average of 5 Years.....			592	635	2304	2596	226	257	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44
1875.....			623	664	2373	2801	252	270	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	380	446	87	105	427	340	11	319	211	59	44	235
1876.....			629	657	2583	2948	279	283	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55
1877.....			660	667	2697	3076	272	280	272	280	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166	50	41
1878.....			667	686	2813	3227	267	260	267	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	382	19	28	166	182	57	32
1879.....			657	701	2960	3332	290	288	290	288	1070	1108	73	104	383	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	170	196	43	43
Average of 5 Years.....			647	681	2705	3077	270	260	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	114	114	321	341	351	21	213	215	56	43
1880.....			725	662	3055	3419	214	265	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54	38
1881.....			719	692	3167	3555	234	237	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43
1882.....			701	703	3343	3664	205	234	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47
1883.....			706	708	3325	3692	240	261	240	261	1153	1325	96	99	480	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	182	201	49	43
1884.....			710	731	3352	3726	249	268	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	486	574	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49
Average of 5 Years.....			712	699	3248	3611	228	253	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209	55	44
1885.....			715	747	3401	3743	209	266	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	498	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	204	242	74	43
1886.....			707	762	3484	3764	221	266	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	102	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45
1887.....			708	781	3541	3725	253	286	253	286	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	392	454	17	23	169	184	44	44
1888.....			728	813	3612	3774	293	322	293	322	1158	1278	73	110	410	534	70	96	356	385	14	22	190	151	52	49
1889.....			759	877	3721	3879	229	276	229	276	1204	1313	75	126	445	499	74	115	398	409	9	18	172	183	56	45
Average of 5 Years.....			723	796	3552	3783	229	283	229	283	1178	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	436	14	21	199	190	56	45
1890.....			773	864	3789	3999	261	291	261	291	1237	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	367	372	15	15	162	159	82	58

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1890.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873.....	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of 5 Years. }	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years. }	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2317
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of 5 Years. }	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of 5 Years. }	215	262	477	979	1083	2062	1194	1345	2539
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735

Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1890.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of 5 Years. }	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of 5 Years. }	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of 5 Years. }	184	982	135	394	99	561	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of 5 Years. }	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1890.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	1253.5	1107.5	2421.0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35.8	42.6	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35.9	36.6	36.0	32.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	103	174	208	382	150	161	3	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1899.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1870.....	2237.5	2249.5	4487.0	697	894	1521	292	347	639	205	246	451	201	195	386	31.1	36.6	33.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	8.9	8.6	8.8
" 1871.....	2246.0	2286.5	4532.5	755	811	1566	303	329	632	226	232	468	186	188	384	33.6	35.5	34.6	40.1	40.6	40.4	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1872.....	2289.5	2293.5	4618.0	784	888	1642	306	396	702	222	238	460	212	183	395	34.2	36.8	35.6	38.0	46.2	42.1	9.3	7.9	8.6
" 1873.....	2309.5	2382.5	4699.0	829	965	1794	337	406	743	280	312	592	222	179	401	35.9	40.5	38.2	40.1	42.8	41.4	9.6	7.5	8.5
" 1874.....	2380.5	2479.5	4860.0	906	958	1864	333	389	722	235	253	488	191	185	376	38.1	38.6	38.4	36.8	40.6	38.7	8.0	7.5	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1875.....	2466.0	2609.5	5075.0	953	984	1937	325	425	750	361	257	618	236	172	408	38.6	37.7	38.2	34.1	43.2	38.7	9.6	6.6	8.0
" 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	5197.0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	272	305	577	210	215	425	34.7	36.2	35.4	38.4	44.5	41.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
" 1877.....	2578.0	2764.5	5342.5	924	1018	1910	325	459	754	254	271	525	206	183	389	34.6	36.8	35.8	38.4	45.1	41.0	8.0	6.8	7.3
" 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	5550.5	954	970	1894	336	414	750	275	259	534	212	191	403	34.5	33.8	34.1	36.4	42.7	39.6	9.0	6.7	7.3
" 1879.....	2798.0	2939.0	5730.0	939	917	1856	337	429	766	247	277	524	233	206	439	33.2	31.3	32.4	35.9	46.3	41.3	8.3	7.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	703	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0	1052	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	235	450	29.5	34.4	32.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	320	611	231	230	461	33.9	38.4	36.2	36.4	41.9	39.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
" 1882.....	3035.5	3153.5	6189.0	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	282	238	520	30.6	34.8	32.8	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.4
" 1883.....	3028.0	3186.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2158	419	500	919	346	385	681	250	261	511	33.4	36.0	34.7	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
" 1884.....	3055.0	3237.0	6272.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	285	497	34.9	36.0	35.4	39.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	389	441	830	263	257	520	32.9	34.9	34.1	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
" 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	863	337	357	634	253	234	487	33.1	32.7	32.0	41.1	42.5	41.8	8.2	7.2	7.7
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	993	1101	2094	386	492	898	269	339	628	257	246	503	31.8	33.7	32.8	39.0	41.1	40.1	8.2	7.5	7.9
" 1888.....	3220.0	3358.5	6578.5	1039	1161	2200	365	468	833	300	307	607	253	250	503	32.3	34.6	33.4	35.1	40.3	37.9	7.9	7.4	7.6
" 1889.....	3324.0	3470.0	6794.0	1053	1162	2215	383	463	846	332	360	692	234	248	502	31.7	33.5	32.6	36.4	39.8	38.1	7.6	7.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years.....	3158.6	3316.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	392	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	32.5	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.8	39.0	8.1	7.4	7.8
YEAR 1890.....	3413.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	311	200	601	314	283	597	32.4	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued*.
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1890.
(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			(Deaths.)			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	355.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35.2	35.2	35.2	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32.1	32.1	32.1	39.1	39.3	39.1	10.8	6.1	8.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	338.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	145	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	35.0	35.0	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.3	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	46.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7
YEAR 1870.....	120.5	212.5	333.0	107	138	245	28	39	67	37	66	103	17	27	44	88.6	64.9	73.6	26.2	28.4	27.3	14.1	12.7	13.2
" 1871.....	130.5	215.5	346.0	88	132	220	19	31	50	46	67	113	20	9	29	67.4	61.3	63.6	21.6	23.6	22.7	15.3	4.2	8.4
" 1872.....	138.5	217.0	355.5	61	73	134	17	29	46	32	47	79	13	18	31	44.0	33.6	37.7	27.9	33.7	34.3	9.4	8.3	8.7
" 1873.....	129.0	210.0	339.0	47	93	140	14	33	47	20	40	60	20	15	35	36.4	44.3	41.3	29.8	35.5	33.6	15.5	7.1	10.3
" 1874.....	111.5	200.5	312.0	43	72	115	24	27	51	60	90	150	9	18	27	38.6	35.9	36.9	55.8	37.5	44.3	8.1	9.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years.....	125.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	8.2	9.3
YEAR 1875.....	78.0	145.0	223.0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47.4	37.9	41.3	56.8	45.5	50.0	10.3	7.6	8.5
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	200.0	35	53	87	11	20	31	9	15	24	12	3	15	46.7	41.6	43.5	31.4	38.5	35.6	16.0	2.4	7.5
" 1877.....	77.5	139.0	206.5	41	45	86	14	25	39	13	12	25	8	10	18	52.9	34.9	41.6	34.1	55.6	45.3	10.3	7.8	8.7
" 1878.....	76.7	130.0	206.7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	23	36	13	7	20	44.3	39.2	41.1	47.1	35.3	40.0	16.9	5.4	9.7
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	201.2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34.0	26.6	29.3	24.0	44.1	35.6	6.8	4.7	5.5
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	16	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	98.0	27.0	27.3	35.7	37.2	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	24	41	4	9	12	5	13	18	3	6	9	35.8	29.0	26.2	33.9	50.0	51.2	6.3	5.5	5.8
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	23	36	3	5	7	12	3	12	8	8	16	29.2	21.1	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	3	2	15	2	13	15	4	6	10	36.6	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	8.6	5.5	6.4
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	7	15	4	7	11	16.7	1	10	11	16.7	12.1	13.5	87.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	22.3	32.3	53.8	53.8	13.6	8.0	9.8
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	3	8	12	20	3	11	3	11	14	27.2	20.0	22.5	27.3	39.0	25.8	7.4	11.3	10.1
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	21	28	49	5	8	13	5	9	10	6	1	7	51.2	28.9	35.5	23.8	26.6	26.5	14.6	1.0	5.1
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	153.0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	5	13	4	9	13	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.0	27.3	25.0	8.7	8.4	8.5
" 1889.....	47.5	109.5	157.0	18	30	48	8	14	22	8	10	18	3	4	7	37.9	27.4	30.6	44.4	46.7	46.8	6.3	6.4	6.4
Average of 5 Years.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	2	6	7	32.0	26.4	28.1	28.6	39.4	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0
YEAR 1890.....	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28.6	30.4	29.9	23.1	37.0	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1890.
(c) *Parochial Asylums.*
(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	110	166	45	89	134	16	37	37	58.8	67.7	40.9	52.4	19.7	15.1
" 1859.....	199.5	268.5	131	162	57	95	152	22	37	23	65.8	60.4	43.5	58.6	18.5	8.5
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	124	133	62	72	134	28	33	28	60.6	47.4	49.8	54.1	16.3	10.1
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	262.1	89	120	44	54	98	26	21	41	44.9	45.9	49.4	44.7	10.3	8.2
YEAR 1870.....	212.5	336.0	103	146	50	76	126	35	18	33	48.4	43.4	48.5	52.0	8.4	9.8
" 1871.....	217.5	335.0	126	130	56	61	118	32	26	39	57.9	38.8	48.4	43.8	12.0	11.6
" 1872.....	224.5	342.0	114	127	55	68	123	31	30	24	54	50.8	48.2	53.5	13.4	7.0
" 1873.....	225.0	414.5	211	255	466	81	105	186	41	48	89	71.5	61.5	38.4	13.9	11.6
" 1874.....	315.5	438.5	140	183	323	75	84	159	20	46	66	44.4	41.7	42.8	6.3	10.5
Average of 5 Years.....	253.0	373.2	139	168	307	64	78	142	27	38	54.9	45.1	46.4	46.4	10.7	10.2
YEAR 1875.....	361.0	441.0	321	296	617	70	103	173	38	59	88.9	67.1	21.8	34.8	10.5	13.4
" 1876.....	437.5	565.0	419	481	900	143	139	282	64	46	110	86.1	34.1	28.0	14.0	8.1
" 1877.....	470.0	595.0	350	335	138	134	272	135	53	58	74.5	56.3	39.4	40.0	11.3	9.7
" 1878.....	501.5	613.5	340	345	685	127	136	263	59	60	67.8	56.2	37.4	38.4	11.8	9.8
" 1879.....	543.0	641.0	348	330	616	116	125	241	74	121	64.1	51.5	33.3	37.9	13.6	7.3
Average of 5 Years.....	466.6	571.1	356	357	713	119	127	245	58	54	76.2	62.6	33.4	35.6	12.3	9.5
YEAR 1880.....	581.5	704.0	365	419	784	162	153	315	48	61	62.8	59.5	44.4	36.5	8.3	8.7
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	331	381	655	122	170	292	66	123	57.3	45.4	34.5	51.4	9.2	9.1
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	332	319	651	139	140	279	50	44	55	53.9	43.7	43.9	7.1	7.1
" 1883.....	646.5	741.0	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	66	48.7	47.0	43.5	41.7	11.3	8.9
" 1884.....	670.0	746.5	310	293	603	132	127	259	75	75	43.2	39.2	42.6	43.8	11.2	7.6
Average of 5 Years.....	626.3	729.9	335	342	677	138	147	285	59	60	53.5	46.9	41.3	43.0	9.5	8.2
YEAR 1885.....	676.5	768.5	270	312	582	108	133	241	64	53	41.7	39.9	40.0	42.6	9.5	6.9
" 1886.....	687.0	757.5	279	286	565	116	135	251	64	54	40.0	40.6	41.6	47.2	9.6	7.1
" 1887.....	699.5	752.5	254	321	575	92	131	223	62	59	37.5	39.6	36.2	40.8	11.7	7.8
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	263	348	611	109	164	273	84	74	37.5	44.9	41.4	47.1	8.8	9.2
" 1889.....	708.0	794.0	305	339	644	125	147	272	91	83	43.1	42.7	40.1	43.4	11.7	6.8
Average of 5 Years.....	694.6	768.4	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	71	39.4	41.8	40.1	44.2	10.3	7.7
YEAR 1890.....	709.5	804.5	304	322	636	147	141	288	77	57	42.8	40.0	48.4	43.8	10.9	7.1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—continued.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1890.
(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	193.5	314.5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.3	14.3	8.9	...	1.9	6.6	4.5	9.9	8.2	8.9
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	...	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	26.6	...	4.5	...	...	14.7	5.7	9.0	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	10.2	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	28.1	6.5	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8	7.8
YEAR 1870.....	246.0	356.0	602.0	68	70	138	2	6	8	7	12	19	23	27	50	27.6	19.6	5.8	7.3	8.6	5.8	9.3	7.6	8.3	8.3
" 1871.....	267.0	356.0	623.0	52	73	125	2	8	10	15	55	70	27	34	61	19.5	20.5	20.1	3.8	11.0	8.0	10.1	9.6	9.8	9.8
" 1872.....	281.0	353.0	634.0	46	56	102	2	3	5	8	20	28	15	19	34	16.4	15.9	16.1	4.3	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
" 1873.....	244.5	307.5	552.0	45	65	110	5	8	13	22	24	46	15	27	42	18.4	21.1	19.9	11.1	12.3	11.8	6.1	8.8	7.6	7.6
" 1874.....	247.5	322.5	570.0	43	57	100	4	4	8	20	20	40	17	28	45	17.4	17.7	17.5	9.3	7.0	8.0	6.9	8.7	7.9	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	257.2	339.0	596.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.7
YEAR 1875.....	254.5	336.5	591.0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14.9	20.5	18.1	2.8	5.8	4.7	4.7	7.4	6.3	6.3
" 1876.....	295.0	349.5	644.5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	21.4	17.2	19.1	14.3	5.0	9.8	3.7	6.9	5.4	5.4
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	654.5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	20	43	14.5	17.1	15.9	18.6	18.0	18.3	7.7	5.6	6.6	6.6
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	650.5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12.4	15.1	12.8	2.8	12.8	8.4	3.8	6.9	5.5	5.5
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	666.5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	43	16.2	17.5	17.0	14.6	10.8	12.4	8.4	6.2	7.2	7.2
Average of 5 Years.....	285.6	354.3	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1	6.1
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	11.4	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3
" 1881.....	322.0	393.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	23	21	46	14.5	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7	7.7	5.3	6.4	6.4
" 1882.....	322.5	393.5	717.0	47	63	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	25	42	14.5	16.5	15.6	...	...	...	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.9
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.2
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	34.8	9.0	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	5.8	5.8
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23.9	22.9	22.9	3.9	7.4	5.6	4.7	4.0	6.3	6.3
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	33	17.4	22.7	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.6	3.8	3.8
" 1888.....	443.5	435.0	878.5	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	57	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3	4.3	5.5	4.9	4.9
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.5	5.5
YEAR 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	3	3.7	4.0	4.0

APPENDIX A—TABLE VIII.

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death in Royal and District Asylums during the Thirty-three Years 1858-90.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																				
	Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						General and Old Age.						Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.										
	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsies and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and other forms of Membranes, and Pleurisy.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.			Suicides and Accidents.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Aberdeen	16.9	13.4	33	7.9	5.4	40.1	38.7	9.3	9.7	10.0	3.6	24.5	7.9	3.4	7.9	5.4	3.6	5.7	12.4	12.5	15.2	7.0	8.4	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.7	8.4	7.5	12.7	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	
Argyll	8.7	8.0	27	6.6	6.1	47.9	37.0	7.2	5.6	4.7	3.7	13.5	1.9	3.4	10.6	6.8	3.7	16.3	13.4	19.1	17.1	8.5	9.7	0.8	2.3	3.4	4.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	6.5	9.3	15.3	3.0	2.8	0.5	0.5
Ayr	10.4	12.9	20	8.8	8.7	54.3	44.2	11.1	8.1	11.1	4.7	17.8	4.3	9.3	4.3	9.3	1.2	12.0	16.3	12.0	8.5	7.7	11.2	4.8	3.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	2.3	0.5	10.1	14.9	21.3	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.5
Banff	2.6	4.0	25	5.1	7.2	31.8	32.0	16.7	13.0	7.6	4.0	16.7	5.0	3.0	4.0	9.1	3.0	13.6	17.0	6.1	9.0	7.6	9.0	1.5	9.0	3.0	7.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	5.0	6.1	13.0	4.5	0.5	0.5	
Dumfries	17.8	14.1	33	7.3	6.9	33.3	37.3	10.6	7.9	7.3	8.4	15.9	3.6	2.7	5.4	6.3	6.3	8.4	15.5	13.5	11.6	7.3	6.6	3.2	4.7	3.9	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.2	7.3	12.6	20.0	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.5
Dundee	11.3	8.9	33	10.3	5.7	42.8	45.8	16.6	19.0	5.3	5.1	27.0	8.5	1.3	1.3	5.1	4.7	8.6	12.9	12.3	7.4	6.7	8.5	2.1	2.4	1.1	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.1	4.1	8.3	19.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.5
Edinburgh	39.5	31.4	33	10.7	8.3	45.3	46.4	3.8	3.9	5.3	4.5	26.2	7.2	3.4	7.9	12.0	15.8	16.2	17.5	8.7	7.2	6.5	8.0	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.3	0.8	2.5	4.0	4.7	7.5	12.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.5
Elgin	3.1	3.2	33	7.2	7.5	34.7	34.9	25.7	5.7	5.0	9.4	7.9	2.8	1.0	4.7	2.0	6.6	17.8	18.9	5.9	4.7	15.8	8.5	1.0	4.7	3.0	2.8	1.9	0.5	3.8	11.9	23.6	3.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	
Fife	9.5	11.3	24	6.8	7.2	41.9	41.3	4.8	2.9	9.2	4.8	16.6	5.2	2.6	7.0	10.9	13.7	13.5	17.7	14.0	13.3	7.9	10.0	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.3	0.4	4.8	3.7	6.1	13.3	3.5	1.8	0.5	0.5	
Glasgow Royal	26.8	20.9	33	9.5	9.0	45.1	44.0	5.1	5.2	5.9	3.0	19.7	4.5	3.5	8.0	23.2	19.6	11.3	23.7	11.6	8.8	6.0	4.5	1.4	3.8	1.5	3.5	0.7	2.2	2.3	3.5	5.8	8.3	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.1
Haddington	3.7	4.3	23	8.7	8.4	38.8	38.0	3.5	7.0	8.2	6.0	14.1	5.0	2.4	1.0	7.1	4.0	9.4	21.0	8.2	18.0	4.7	4.0	3.5	2.0	3.5	5.0	1.2	4.0	27.0	19.0	7.1	4.0	0.5	0.5		
Inverness	13.6	14.2	26	7.5	8.1	26.1	27.9	11.6	6.8	5.9	5.1	5.4	0.5	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.8	33.1	25.5	12.2	10.0	3.1	6.0	1.7	2.4	2.3	0.8	3.7	5.1	4.8	6.0	12.2	27.4	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.3
Kirklands	10.6	7.8	9	9.2	8.6	58.9	70.0	8.4	4.3	4.2	2.9	21.1	10.0	1.1	1.4	18.9	24.3	9.5	11.4	8.4	4.3	18.9	24.3	5.3	1.4	4.3	0.5	4.2	11.3	4.3	0.5	20.4	3.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	
Midlothian	9.8	9.2	16	9.4	8.3	42.0	39.5	10.8	6.1	10.2	7.5	17.8	4.1	4.5	2.0	5.7	4.8	8.3	16.3	19.7	15.0	5.7	15.0	4.5	5.4	0.6	2.7	1.3	2.5	4.9	4.5	20.4	3.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	
Montrose	17.8	19.8	33	9.0	8.0	35.2	32.2	8.7	8.4	6.7	2.6	13.1	3.5	2.0	4.6	8.5	6.2	21.0	30.1	15.2	8.4	6.8	5.3	2.9	2.9	1.9	3.7	1.5	4.4	2.7	4.9	7.2	13.9	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.5
Perth Royal	3.1	3.3	33	6.1	4.8	38.8	54.4	13.6	12.6	2.9	3.8	9.7	1.3	8.7	13.9	4.8	5.1	3.9	5.1	6.8	13.9	11.7	6.3	8.7	5.1	4.8	3.8	2.9	1.3	3.9	7.6	17.5	17.7	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5
Perth District	8.3	9.6	26	7.4	7.0	42.1	34.0	6.9	5.6	6.5	2.4	13.0	4.0	2.8	2.0	17.1	18.8	8.3	12.4	12.0	19.2	11.1	14.0	5.6	4.0	1.4	2.0	0.5	2.0	2.3	3.6	9.7	8.4	2.8	1.6	0.5	0.5
Roxburgh	7.5	6.6	23	8.2	6.9	39.3	27.6	9.2	10.5	6.9	7.8	6.4	3.3	4.6	5.9	11.0	5.9	11.0	12.5	10.4	9.2	9.8	6.6	4.6	6.6	3.5	2.0	1.7	2.0	5.8	7.2	11.6	18.4	3.5	2.0	0.5	0.5
Stirling	14.0	16.8	20	9.1	9.9	54.8	47.0	8.2	6.5	6.0	5.9	17.1	5.1	3.2	3.6	8.9	7.4	13.5	20.2	13.5	12.2	6.8	8.9	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.6	0.7	0.9	3.9	4.2	10.3	16.7	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
General Averages, 131 120	8.6	7.5	41.8	40.0	8.3	7.2	6.6	4.3	18.6	4.7	3.0	5.9	10.2	9.5	13.4	18.7	12.0	10.6	7.2	8.0	2.9	3.6	2.4	3.0	1.3	2.5	3.2	5.3	8.8	15.2	2.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from Establishments to Private Dwellings in each Year from 1860 to 1890.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1891.

17

	SCOTLAND		Aberdeen.	Argyll.	Ayr.	Dumf.	Berwick.	Edinb.	High.	Fife.	Forfar.	Haddington.	Inverness.	Kincardine.	Kinross.	Kirkcubright.	Lanark.	Leith.	Midlothian.	Nairn.	Orkney.	Peebles.	Perth.	Renfrew.	Ross.	Roxburgh.	Selkirk.	Shetland.	Stirling.	Sutherland.	Wigtown.																																					
Estimated Population to middle of Year 1860.	8,949,999	280,992	81,333	299,399	60,992	84,708	17,997	39,288	25,028	88,977	76,979	428,708	45,408	177,708	264,116	39,918	87,676	35,992	7,999	45,998	1,092,897	45,468	9,108	32,460	14,929	131,902	242,619	78,122	55,931	30,733	28,756	114,411	21,911	38,973																																		
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.																																
1861	9470	1787	290	116	90	132	133	129	84	83	99	22	30	20	29	70	21	13	62	17	99	63	829	78	64	34	199	76	329	64	63	87	84	130	83	29	13	6	67	27	580	103	87	11	14	9	16	33	13	8	215	160	133	32	84	130	42	44	8	9	17	26	85	43	18	35	41	47
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865	3617.6	1690.6	301.2	112.0	97.2	120.0	136.9	106.0	44.0	45.2	31.0	23.0	18.6	17.0	36.6	64.6	22.6	9.6	51.8	13.0	96.8	46.4	532.2	79.0	54.0	32.8	189.6	71.8	352.4	64.0	59.0	34.4	81.6	121.2	55.6	24.6	9.8	5.4	62.0	23.0	63.6	106.8	37.4	11.2	13.6	8.4	21.2	34.4	13.2	5.8	218.8	143.8	152.8	29.4	66.0	117.4	46.2	49.6	7.6	7.8	19.0	23.0	85.4	39.6	18.6	32.4	43.2	44.0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1861)	118	55	135	50	122	151	69	53	76	78	85	79	114	104	87	153	96	41	96	35	130	61	187	29	125	76	122	46	172	31	157	91	92	136	160	71	137	76	146	63	59	17	96	23	163	101	65	106	117	51	164	108	91	17	80	142	85	91	78	80	60	92	96	45	77	134	103	105
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1866-1870	4222.8	1521.2	337.6	108.8	136.4	109.2	180.9	89.6	71.0	47.2	38.0	22.2	19.2	18.2	36.2	35.2	28.0	8.0	62.8	18.4	127.4	35.0	582.2	77.8	60.0	33.0	208.6	61.4	410.0	60.6	65.2	27.6	121.4	101.6	58.4	23.2	14.2	7.2	60.6	35.8	798.6	104.4	45.8	10.2	15.2	5.0	22.2	29.8	21.8	2.2	233.2	129.0	175.6	23.4	94.4	95.2	51.8	45.4	9.8	7.8	20.6	28.0	109.8	28.8	20.0	26.8	50.8	47.2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71)	133	47	145	47	126	141	90	45	118	79	104	61	115	97	88	134	118	34	111	33	169	46	153	26	138	76	132	39	186	27	173	73	137	115	168	67	198	100	144	85	114	15	114	25	164	54	70	84	185	19	179	99	91	12	116	117	96	84	82	66	65	89	113	31	84	112	126	117
1871	4623	1468	389	114	187	109	228	87	85	48	47	17	28	16	46	63	33	10	77	18	142	35	640	73	88	38	229	61	466	68	75	32	196	93	62	18	8	63	36	893	106	49	8	14	8	30	39	34	6	250	129	187	39	118	82	63	38	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	25	48	48	
1872	4676	1492	394	115	186	110	226	88	89	60	45	19	28	16	45	61	33	10	77	17	121	35	622	86	88	38	217	63	487	64	65	31	134	96	64	17	17	8	65	36	930	106	45	8	15	5	30	37	38	7	270	124	202	35	116	85	69	32	16	6	22	29	117	39	22	24	55	45
1873	4684	1468	398	109	190	118	231	81	83	67	46	19	21	17	48	61	34	13	74	17	138	34	636	88	65	83	208	76	463	64	60	19	139	96	74	17	16	9	68	38	962	102	47	9	14	6	19	28	34	5	274	115	220	29	114	84	78	33	11	4	20	30	118	42	21	22	61	43
1874	4688	1441	398	115	182	104	270	79	82	48	46	18	28	17	46	61	32	13	77	18	120	28	613	87	60	88	205	84	601	67	68	17	147	89	63	19	16	10	69	38	1010	99	60	10	13	8	34	37	34	6	256	111	232	35	131	81	83	27	14	3	23	28	133	30	21	19	66	40
1875	4774	1387	424	106	190	105	279	70	91	41	44	17	29	16	61	47	36	13	82	17	126	27	612	88	79	16	141	81	628	69	16	141	82	64	18	16	9	66	37	1030	106	42	9	13	6	38	28	34	6	232	99	241	35	138	79	88	27	16	4	26	28	149	35	26	17	70	38	
Absolute Annual Average	5009.0	1454.2	401.2	117.6	151.9	105.8	259.6	80.0	90.8	45.4	47.6	18.0	28.2	16.0	47.2	50.4	33.6	11.8	77.2	17.0	133.8	31.8	624.6	84.4	63.0	33.2	212.0	75.2	492.8	55.8	69.4	19.0	141.8	92.2	64.6	18.0	16.6	9.0	66.4	37.8	965.0	103.8	48.6	8.8	13.8	5.2	21.8	27.8	24.6	5.8	260.4	115.6	216.4	32.4	124.8	82.2	76.2	31.4	13.0	4.8	21.2	27.8	128.8	36.8	22.4	21.4	60.0	42.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	148	43	163	45	120	140	125	40	150	75	131	49	166	94	115	123	125	44	126	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	182	47	208	24	184	56	160	104	184	51	257	139	159	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	23	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	141	58	97	34	67	88	137	39	96	92	155	110
1876	4631	1481	441	94	164	96	279	76	96	36	65	20	40	17	69	49	39	11	89	14	121	29	625	81	63	40	225	80	658	66	76	17	163	88	64	19	20	9	72	33	1104	92	49	11	13	6	37	30	34	6	256	100	258	30	150	84	96	38	14	2	26	84	184	32	34	21	72	38
1877	4773	1418	462	94	167	98	306	76	101	42	66	17	41	62	68	40	10	86	14	134	28	646	90	65	87	230	81	646	66	76	17	161	101	60	13	21	9	69	34	1189	87	52	10	15	6	39	29	22	6	274	100	286	27	153	100	99	25	15	3	26	36	186	31	24	76	36		
1878	4640	1386	473	91	186	87	322	71	102	46	59	20	46	14	61	68	40	10	101	13	147	29	659	90	77	39	254	75	665	63	78	17	160	101	62	13	20	7	71	32	1243	91	60	10	13	3	33	38	36	4	293	103	304	32	162	102	99	23	19	2	27	35	173	37	39	23	73	32
1879	4922	1498	492	96	199	82	351	68	107	42	67	24	48	17	61	68	40	8	107	14	168	27	699	83	80	29	274	72	686	49	76	15	163	108	60	11	21	7	70	13	1374	99	66	10	16	3	38	34	36	6	306	107	306	31	165	108	98	20	12	2	36	30	172	38	44	24	77	30
1880	4674	1415	419	90	195	76	364	65	106	44	71	20	51	19	61	69	43	8	113	14	169	29	709	81	88	34	291	87	694	46	82	14	169	115	69	13	25	4	66	22	1394	121	60	10	16	3	38	31	34	6	308	112	322	33	165	109	97	18	21	2	37	44	176	36	41	23	80	32
Absolute Annual Average	6022.0	1399.4	477.4	92.8	194.4	86.3	324.8	70.8	102.4	42.0	61.6	20.2	45.2	16.8	60.8	58.2	40.4	9.4	101.2	13.8	146.4	28.4	687.6	87.0	74.6	37.8	254.8	78.6	568.8	51.8	76.6	16.2	161.2	102.6	61.0	12.2	21.4	7.2	69.6	22.4	1222.8	98.0	53.4	10.2	14.2	3.8	32.2	33.4	24.4	5.0	287.4	108.0	295.2	30.6	157.0	100.7	97.8	22.6	17.4	2.2	30.4	37.6	166.2	35.8	37.8	23.0	75.6	33.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871-81)	170	39	186	36	255	114	155	34	168	69	172	55	261	97	150	144	146	34	145	20	184	38	186	24	170	86	153	47	226	21	201	42	180	115	173	35	342	115	166	53	141	11	125	24	165	44	102	105	188	39	224	84	140	15	134	125	172	40	108	14	99	123	165	36	166	101	195	
1881	4722	1616	462	99	208	72	369	66	114	47	72	21	64	15	70	68	40	9	115	10	156	29	719	89	99	87	304	86	619	62	83	16	190	139	67	12	19	4	62	34	1897	157	62	11	18	2	41	33	38	6	291	125	353	30	173	115	108	18	23	2	33	48	180	32	45	26	78	32
1882	4707	1568	658	98	203	77	356	65	126	49	78	20	88	14	70	62	41	9	123	15	168	27	723	108	94	41	323	90	623	63	100	17	190	139	62	12	21	4	68	33	1431	156	76	11	23	2	41	35	23	6	306	130	371															

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lu

of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1891; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.

[illegible]

COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1891.			In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen,	268,365	348	416	764	169	227	396	29	44	73	37	37	74
2. Argyll, . . .	76,604	199	187	386	162	127	289	18	35	53	19	25	44
3. Ay., . . .	217,680	242	308	545	156	194	350	15	29	44	21	28	49
4. Banff, . . .	61,813	88	110	198	63	65	128	13	18	31	6	26	32
5. Berwick, . . .	35,273	40	54	94	29	34	63	8	7	15	3	13	16
6. Bute, . . .	17,634	31	38	69	26	29	55	..	4	6	5	5	10
7. Cathness, . . .	39,859	72	98	170	40	49	89	..	37	4	4	12	16
8. Clackmannan, . . .	28,721	23	27	50	18	22	40	..	2	5	3	1	4
9. Dumbarton, . . .	78,182	70	85	155	40	49	89	..	2	4	6	7	13
10. Dumfries, . . .	76,167	87	96	183	70	80	150	9	7	16	8	9	17
11. Edinburgh— Urban Dist., . . .	305,100	377	466	843	223	259	482	16	16	32	82	149	231
Mid-Lothian Dist., . . .	84,104	99	105	204	80	80	160	6	12	18	6	10	16
12. Elgin (or Moray), . . .	44,260	80	97	177	61	70	131	6	10	16	13	17	30
13. Fife, . . .	172,181	226	253	479	195	190	385	8	13	21	23	50	73
14. Forfar, . . .	266,020	359	479	838	226	277	503	19	29	48	28	80	108
15. Haddington, . . .	38,510	71	77	148	54	59	113	8	6	14	3	4	7
16. Inverness, . . .	90,546	216	233	449	123	119	242	62	69	131	31	45	76
17. Kincardine, . . .	35,465	41	42	83	32	24	56	2	2	4	1	2	3
18. Kinross, . . .	6,063	9	16	25	6	11	17	1	1	3	2	3	5
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	42,127	46	53	99	36	40	76	6	11	17	4	2	6
20. Lanark, . . .	942,306	1,101	1,142	2,243	905	836	1,741	88	59	97	114	204	318
21. Leithgow, . . .	44,022	52	52	106	37	29	66	1	12	13	6	2	8
22. Nairn, . . .	8,847	12	18	30	9	17	26	1	1	1	2	1	3
23. Orkney, . . .	32,044	37	56	93	23	35	58	9	14	23	5	7	12
24. Peebles, . . .	13,713	10	21	31	10	18	28	..	..	2	..	1	1
25. Perth, . . .	128,884	241	239	480	157	162	319	24	44	43	..	38	81
26. Renfrew, . . .	225,611	250	270	490	186	210	396	53	50	103	15	15	30
27. Ross and Cromarty, . . .	78,467	147	164	311	79	99	178	4	9	10	1	6	7
28. Roxburgh, . . .	59,771	54	76	130	49	64	113	4	6	10	..	1	1
29. Selkirk, . . .	18,757	10	21	31	9	17	26	18	3	40	..	9	19
30. Shetland, . . .	29,705	51	58	109	22	27	49	1	8	10	13	21	34
31. Stirling, . . .	107,485	119	133	252	94	94	188	5	11	16	13	21	34
32. Sutherland, . . .	22,376	47	52	99	30	26	56	15	22	37	2	4	6
33. Wigtown, . . .	38,611	55	63	118	21	27	48	14	14	28	5	10	15
Total, . . .	3,735,573	4,877	5,600	10,477	3,440	3,666	7,106	442	601	1,043	551	895	1,446

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1890, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1890.			Number intimated during the Year 1890.	A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.*										B. Disposal of Single Patients.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.				Died.	Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		By Recovery.	By Friends.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1. Aberdeen	280	345	58	80	F.	63	84	60	80	M.	2	3	M.	3	F.	8	M.	20	33	F.	7	3	3	M.	2</

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1881 to 1890, also of those at 1st January 1891 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*							
	Average number Intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1881-90.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1891.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments 1st January 1891.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1891.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total.	
1. Aberdeen, . .	46	3	49	285	148	82	230	55
2. Argyll, . . .	74	6	80	504	377	...	377	127
3. Ayr,	50	2	52	250	161	47	208	42
4. Banff, . . .	44	5	49	315	209	3	212	103
5. Berwick, . .	33	4	37	266	178	...	178	88
6. Bute,	56	2	58	391	312	...	312	79
7. Caithness, .	37	20	57	426	223	...	223	203
8. Clackmannan,	37	2	39	174	139	14	153	21
9. Dumbarton, .	46	1	47	198	114	61	175	23
10. Dumfries, .	43	2	45	240	197	...	197	43
11. Edinburgh, .	66	2	68	269	165	23	193	76
12. Elgin, . . .	51	5	56	400	296	...	296	104
13. Fife,	44	2	46	278	224	...	224	54
14. Forfar, . . .	57	2	59	315	189	67	256	59
15. Haddington, .	64	3	67	384	293	36	329	55
16. Inverness, .	55	20	75	496	267	...	267	229
17. Kincardine, .	40	1	41	234	158	56	214	20
18. Kinross, . .	51	8	59	412	280	...	280	132
19. Kirkcudbright,	40	3	43	235	180	...	180	55
20. Lanark, . . .	61	1	62	239	185	9	194	45
21. Linlithgow, .	54	2	56	241	150	43	193	48
22. Nairn,	79	2	81	340	294	...	294	46
23. Orkney, . . .	34	8	42	290	181	...	181	109
24. Peebles, . .	35	1	36	226	204	...	204	22
25. Perth, . . .	53	5	58	372	248	27	275	97
26. Renfrew, . .	60	1	61	217	175	...	175	42
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	43	12	55	391	224	...	224	167
28. Roxburgh, .	41	2	43	217	189	...	189	28
29. Selkirk, . . .	38	1	39	165	138	...	138	27
30. Shetland, . .	39	17	56	367	165	3	168	199
31. Stirling, . . .	50	2	52	234	175	13	188	46
32. Sutherland, .	46	14	60	442	250	...	250	192
33. Wigtown, . .	38	8	46	305	124	70	194	111
SCOTLAND, . .	54	3	57	280	190	24	214	66
								1537

* Calculated on the populations of 1881.—See Table XIV.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1890.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	212	212
2. Argyll	District Asylum, Argyll	68	70
	Do. Inverness	2	
3. Ayr	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	2	121
	District Asylum, Ayr	119	
4. Banff	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	3	32
	District Asylum, Banff	29	
5. Berwick	District Asylum, Roxburgh	5	5
6. Bute	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	17
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll	15	
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	19
	Do. Montrose	18	
8. Clackmannan	District Asylum, Stirling	10	10
9. Dumbarton	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	1	21
	District Asylum, Stirling	19	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	1	
10. Dumfries	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	294	249
11. Edinburgh	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	306	406
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	63	
	Do. Roxburgh	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	24	
	Do. Mollendo House	3	
	Do. Saughton Hall	9	
12. Elgin	District Asylum, Elgin	27	27
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	85
	Do. Perth	1	
	District Asylum, Fife	83	
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	131	199
	Do. Montrose	67	
	Do. Perth	1	
Carry forward		1,	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,473
15. Haddington . . .	District Asylum, Haddington	33	33
16. Inverness . . .	District Asylum, Inverness	63	63
17. Kincardine . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen.	1	10
	Do. Montrose	9	
18. Kinross . . .	District Asylum, Fife	2	2
19. Kirkcudbright . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	6	6
20. Lanark . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	40	538
	Do. Dundee	7	
	Do. Glasgow	105	
	District Asylum, Argyll	2	
	Do. Ayr	1	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell	69	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	1	
	Do. Stirling	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
	Do. Saughton Hall	1	
	Do. Westermains	2	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	164	
	Glasgow Do.	44	
	Govan Do.	85	
	Greenock Do.	8	
	Paisley Do.	7	
21. Linlithgow . . .	District Asylum, Stirling	18	18
22. Nairn . . .	District Asylum, Inverness	13	13
23. Orkney . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	2	14
	Do. Montrose	12	
24. Peebles . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	7
	Do. Edinburgh	1	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	5	
25. Perth . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee	2	99
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	Do. Perth	29	
	District Asylum, Fife	1	
	Do. Perth	66	
26. Renfrew . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	5	239
	Do. Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Glasgow	5	
	District Asylum, Argyll	1	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum	33	
	Barony Do.	1	
	Govan Do.	1	
	Greenock Do.	126	
	Paisley Do.	66	
27. Ross and Cromarty . .	District Asylum, Inverness	25	25
	<i>Carry forward</i>		2,540

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		2,545
28. Roxburgh	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	
	District Asylum, Roxburgh	31	32
29. Selkirk	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	
	District Asylum, Roxburgh	5	6
30. Shetland	Royal Asylum, Montrose	6	6
31. Stirling	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	
	District Asylum, Stirling	85	
	Private Asylum, Westermains	1	87
32. Sutherland	District Asylum, Inverness	9	9
33. Wigtown	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	19	
	Do. Edinburgh	1	20
	TOTAL,		2,700

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1890.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	22	...	...	22
TOTAL	29	...	...	29

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1890.

(a) Royal and District Asylums.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	84.5	111.5	27	46	23	23	6	7	7	2	48.1	50.0	8.3	1.8
	{ Pauper do.	179.0	240.0	69	83	21	41	35	31	15	26	30.4	49.4	8.4	10.8
Total.		263.5	351.5	96	129	34	64	41	38	22	28	35.4	49.6	8.8	8.0
2. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	192.5	169.5	46	45	14	15	13	15	10	12	30.4	33.3	5.2	7.1
	{ Pauper do.	132.0	187.5	58	69	25	26	15	4	13	22	43.1	37.7	8.6	11.7
Total.		324.5	357.0	104	114	39	41	28	19	23	34	36.7	35.5	13.8	18.8
3. Ayr District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	68.5	66.5	12	17	3	8	11	12	3	2	25.0	37.3	4.4	3.0
	{ Pauper do.	185.0	165.0	64	59	23	22	12	15	18	10	35.9	37.3	11.6	6.1
Total.		253.5	231.5	76	76	26	30	23	27	21	12	35.9	37.3	12.2	9.1
4. Banff District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	364.0	365.0	179	168	55	68	29	31	45	23	30.7	40.5	19.4	6.3
	{ Pauper do.	27.0	35.5	15	15	4	6	3	5	7	3	26.7	40.0	25.3	7.6
Total.		391.0	400.5	194	183	59	74	32	36	52	26	28.7	40.0	44.6	13.9
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	121.0	167.0	61	58	15	27	16	14	16	21	24.6	46.6	13.2	12.6
	{ Pauper do.	148.0	206.5	76	73	19	33	19	19	23	24	25.0	45.2	15.5	11.6
Total.		269.0	373.5	137	131	34	60	35	33	39	45	24.8	45.9	28.7	24.2
6. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	225.5	261.5	106	143	34	67	44	41	45	31	32.1	46.9	19.1	11.9
	{ Pauper do.	405.5	411.5	149	177	48	75	57	44	64	44	32.2	42.4	16.8	10.7
Total.		631.0	673.0	255	320	82	142	101	85	109	75	32.1	42.4	35.9	22.6
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	138.5	198.5	44	51	17	16	9	11	11	17	22.7	31.4	1.6	5.6
	{ Pauper do.	137.5	164.0	50	48	17	20	13	23	10	12	34.0	41.7	5.7	8.6
Total.		276.0	362.5	94	99	34	36	22	34	21	29	28.3	36.6	7.3	14.2
8. Elgin District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	58.0	62.5	11	28	3	11	1	8	3	2	27.3	43.1	7.3	7.1
	{ Pauper do.	245.0	246.0	60	62	27	16	19	9	17	17	45.0	25.8	5.2	3.2
Total.		303.0	308.5	71	90	30	27	20	17	20	19	36.1	34.6	6.9	6.9
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	115.5	126.0	42	40	16	10	13	13	14	11	38.1	25.0	12.1	8.7
	{ Pauper do.	38.5	42.5	9	11	8	4	4	2	5	2	88.9	36.4	13.0	4.7
Total.		154.0	168.5	51	51	24	14	17	15	19	13	30.6	29.8	25.1	13.4
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	298.0	284.5	58	58	23	18	6	10	13	17	39.7	31.0	5.5	6.0
	{ Pauper do.	50.0	47.0	16	19	2	6	10	2	4	3	12.5	31.6	8.0	6.4
Total.		348.0	331.5	74	77	25	24	16	12	17	20	26.1	31.0	13.5	12.4
11. Haddington District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	99.0	115.5	22	23	17	9	4	4	5	5	77.3	39.1	5.1	4.3
	{ Pauper do.	213.0	210.5	67	82	38	30	18	20	18	22	56.7	36.6	8.5	10.5
Total.		312.0	326.0	89	105	55	39	25	24	23	27	67.0	36.6	13.6	14.8
12. Inverness District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	58.0	62.5	11	28	3	11	1	8	3	2	27.3	43.1	7.3	7.1
	{ Pauper do.	245.0	246.0	60	62	27	16	19	9	17	17	45.0	25.8	5.2	3.2
Total.		303.0	308.5	71	90	30	27	20	17	20	19	36.1	34.6	6.9	6.9
13. Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell,	{ Private patients,	115.5	126.0	42	40	16	10	13	13	14	11	38.1	25.0	12.1	8.7
	{ Pauper do.	38.5	42.5	9	11	8	4	4	2	5	2	88.9	36.4	13.0	4.7
Total.		154.0	168.5	51	51	24	14	17	15	19	13	30.6	29.8	25.1	13.4
14. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	298.0	284.5	58	58	23	18	6	10	13	17	39.7	31.0	5.5	6.0
	{ Pauper do.	50.0	47.0	16	19	2	6	10	2	4	3	12.5	31.6	8.0	6.4
Total.		348.0	331.5	74	77	25	24	16	12	17	20	26.1	31.0	13.5	12.4
15. Montrose Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	99.0	115.5	22	23	17	9	4	4	5	5	77.3	39.1	5.1	4.3
	{ Pauper do.	213.0	210.5	67	82	38	30	18	20	18	22	56.7	36.6	8.5	10.5
Total.		312.0	326.0	89	105	55	39	25	24	23	27	67.0	36.6	13.6	14.8
16. Perth Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	58.0	62.5	11	28	3	11	1	8	3	2	27.3	43.1	7.3	7.1
	{ Pauper do.	245.0	246.0	60	62	27	16	19	9	17	17	45.0	25.8	5.2	3.2
Total.		303.0	308.5	71	90	30	27	20	17	20	19	36.1	34.6	6.9	6.9
17. Perth District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	115.5	126.0	42	40	16	10	13	13	14	11	38.1	25.0	12.1	8.7
	{ Pauper do.	38.5	42.5	9	11	8	4	4	2	5	2	88.9	36.4	13.0	4.7
Total.		154.0	168.5	51	51	24	14	17	15	19	13	30.6	29.8	25.1	13.4
18. Roxburgh District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	298.0	284.5	58	58	23	18	6	10	13	17	39.7	31.0	5.5	6.0
	{ Pauper do.	50.0	47.0	16	19	2	6	10	2	4	3	12.5	31.6	8.0	6.4
Total.		348.0	331.5	74	77	25	24	16	12	17	20	26.1	31.0	13.5	12.4
19. Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	99.0	115.5	22	23	17	9	4	4	5	5	77.3	39.1	5.1	4.3
	{ Pauper do.	213.0	210.5	67	82	38	30	18	20	18	22	56.7	36.6	8.5	10.5
Total.		312.0	326.0	89	105	55	39	25	24	23	27	67.0	36.6	13.6	14.8
GENERAL RESULTS,		3413.0	3586.5	1107	1176	393	463	311	290	314	283	35.5	39.3	9.2	7.9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1890.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	14·0	24·0	8	18	2	7	4	8	2	1	25·0	33·9	14·3	4·2
2. Mollendo House,.....	3·0	15·5	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	75·0	...	...	...
3. Saughton Hall,	23·5	38·5	5	7	1	3	3	2	4	3	20·0	42·9	17·0	7·8
4. Westernmains,.....	1·0	14·0	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	7·1
5. Whitehouse,.....	4·0	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6·1
GENERAL RESULTS,...	45·5	108·5	13	33	3	13	7	15	6	6	23·1	39·4	13·2	5·5

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	43·0	55·5	18	21	13	10	7	4	6	8	72·2	47·6	14·0	14·4
2. Barony, Woodilee,	279·0	276·0	96	87	31	36	27	42	26	14	32·3	41·4	9·3	5·1
2. City, Glasgow, ....	...	125·0	...	88	...	28	...	41	...	14	...	38·7	...	11·2
4. Govan, Glasgow, ..	122·5	124·5	50	43	23	24	11	6	18	6	46·0	55·8	14·7	4·8
5. Greenock,	151·0	123·0	102	47	66	27	26	8	17	6	64·7	57·4	11·3	4·9
6. Paisley (Burgh), ..	114·0	100·5	38	41	14	16	13	13	10	9	36·8	39·0	8·8	9·0
GENERAL RESULTS,	709·5	804·5	304	322	147	141	84	114	77	57	48·4	43·8	10·9	7·1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1890.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	45·5	49·0	5	8	...	...	7	4	...	2	...	...	...	4·1
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	2	3	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	3·8
3. Cunninghame (Irvine),	47·5	50·0	6	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	8·4	...
4. Dumbarton,.....	29·5	29·0	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	...	3·4	3·4
5. Dundee East,	44·0	55·5	5	5	1	...	3	6	1	...	20·0	...	2·3	...
6. Dundee West,	40·0	36·0	7	5	...	1	6	3	1	3	...	20·0	2·5	8·3
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	38·0	40·0	5	8	...	...	4	4	1	2	...	...	2·6	5·0
8. Hamilton,.....	14·5	16·5	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	6·9	...
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),	14·0	12·5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8·0
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	21·5	21·0	4	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	14·0	...
11. Linlithgow,.....	16·0	16·0	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6·2
12. Old Machar, (Aberdeen).	27·0	27·0	19	17	3	4	4	4	4	5	15·8	23·5	14·8	18·5
13. Old Monkland,	24·5	25·0	4	3	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	33·3	4·1	...
14. Perth,.....	18·5	20·0	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	10·8	...
15. St Cuthberts,.....	16·0	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	16·7	...	...	...
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	18·5	14·5	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,....	441·0	438·0	74	55	8	6	41	31	19	16	10·8	10·9	4·3	3·7

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	34·0	19·5	11	4	...	...	2	3	3	2
Larbert,.....	126·5	72·0	33	20	...	...	24	14	8	...
TOTAL ...	160·5	91·5	44	24	...	...	26	17	11	2

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1890.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																	
		Average Number Resident.				Total Number of Deaths.				Number of foregoing Deaths within a Year after Admission.				Cerebral and Spinal Affections.								Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.								Cause unknown.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Aberdeen	263·5	351·5	22	28	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Argyll	192·5	169·5	10	12	4	11	4	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Ayr	152·0	137·5	13	22	6	12	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Banff	68·5	66·5	3	2			1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Dumfries	364·0	365·0	45	23	19	10	3	2	3	1	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Dundee	148·0	206·5	23	24	10	8	1	2	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Edinburgh	405·5	411·5	64	44	28	19	3	1	5	4	17	8	3	4	11	14	2	3	5	6	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Elgin	61·5	71·0	1	4		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Fife	193·5	198·5	11	17	4	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Glasgow Royal	260·0	212·5	19	15	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Haddington	58·0	62·5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Inverness	245·0	245·0	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Kirklands	132·5	96·5	13	5	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Mid-Lothian	115·5	126·0	14	11	6	5	1	2	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Montrose	238·0	234·5	13	17	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Perth Royal	50·0	47·0	4	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Perth District	153·0	159·0	16	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Roxburgh	99·0	115·5	5	5		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Stirling	213·0	210·5	18	22	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
TOTALS,	3413·0	3586·5	314	283	112	109	20	16	24	12	64	17	12	18	35	40	24	35	44	44	29	26	6	11	11	5	3	216	192	37	4	1			

(b) *Private Asylums.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																						
Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.	Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics
for each Year from 1858 to 1889-90.

YEARS.	In Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£ 17 0 6
Average of 5 Years 1859-1863..	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864	83,285	14,892	4505	102,682	19 11 3
1865	86,203	15,107	3665	104,975	19 10 2
1866	91,338	15,236	4230	110,805	20 2 4
1867	97,509	15,152	4526	117,187	20 15 2
1868	104,951	15,396	5074	125,421	21 8 8
Average of 5 Years	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869	111,169	15,509	5032	131,710	21 12 4
1870	113,221	15,826	4547	133,593	21 10 7
1871	113,569	16,167	4447	134,182	21 7 7
1872	115,414	17,013	4738	137,165	21 11 2
1873	126,480	17,211	5267	148,959	22 19 9
Average of 5 Years	115,970	16,345	4803	137,122	21 16 6
1874-75	136,421	17,098	4283	157,807	23 16 7
1875-76	143,305	17,340	4616	165,261	24 3 4
1876-77	151,181	17,890	4517	173,588	24 9 6
1877-78	160,043	18,088	5252	183,383	24 12 8
1878-79	164,388	18,518	5373	188,280	24 8 10
Average of 5 Years	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-80	168,433	19,366	5787	193,586	24 6 6
1880-81	174,933	20,533	5603	201,068	24 5 10
1881-82	182,406	21,890	6314	210,551	24 10 1
1882-83	182,110	24,593	6506	213,209	24 5 3
1883-84	181,085	26,449	6730	214,265	23 19 11
Average of 5 Years	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-5	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-6	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-7	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-8	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888-9	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
Average of 5 Years	185,554	32,575	6654	224,783	23 12 5
1889-90	190,633	38,256	7376	226,265	23 0 6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIII.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings
in each of the Ten Years 1880-81 to 1889-90.

ASYLUMS.	1880-1	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8	1888-9	1889-90.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Im- beciles,	1 5½	1 5½	1 5¼	1 5	1 5¼	1 5¼	1 5¼	1 4¾	1 4½	1 4½
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1¼	1 1	1 1	1 0¾	1 0¼	1 0	1 0¼
In Private Dwellings,	0 9	0 9¼	0 9½	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 10	0 10	10¼	0 10¼	0 10¼
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¼	1 3¼	1 3¼

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1890.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.		General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.).	Percentage of Patients.		
						In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	54·0	28·1
2. Argyll, . . .	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	9	73·3	...
3. Ayr, . . .	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	60·8	19·5
4. Banff, . . .	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	69·9	1·0
5. Berwick, . . .	1	6	...	...	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	67·8	...
6. Bute, . . .	1	2	...	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	76·7	...
7. Caithness, . . .	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	8	50·9	...
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1	6	1	5	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	79·3	7·6
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1	6	1	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	54·9	32·8
10. Dumfries, . . .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	11	79·4	...
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1	7	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	62·8	9·6
12. Elgin, . . .	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	72·5	...
13. Fife, . . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	11	78·1	...
14. Forfar, . . .	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	59·2	22·0
15. Haddington, . . .	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	76·6	9·3
16. Inverness, . . .	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	8	52·6	...
17. Kincardine, . . .	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10	66·3	25·9
18. Kinross, . . .	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	11	63·7	...
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·0	...
20. Lanark, . . .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	78·3	3·9
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	62·7	18·4
22. Nairn, . . .	1	2	...	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	80·1	...
23. Orkney, . . .	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	7	60·3	...
24. Peebles, . . .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	10	89·5	...
25. Perth, . . .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	66·5	7·9
26. Renfrew, . . .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	1	1	83·1	...
27. Ross, . . .	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	61·8	...
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1	6	...	...	0	11	84·3	...
29. Selkirk, . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	9	81·8	...
30. Shetland, . . .	1	8	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	44·7	1·0
31. Stirling, . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	76·8	4·6
32. Sutherland, . . .	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	7	52·4	0·8
33. Wigtown, . . .	1	7	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	35·9	25·2
TOTAL	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	68·0	8·4
					1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		23·6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	£ s. d. 26 0 0	£ s. d. 28 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 28 0 0
Dumfries " " . . .	25 0 0	32 0 0	125 0 0	40 0 0
Dundee " " . . .	28 12 0 ¹ 30 11 0 ²	32 10 0	25 0 0	40 0 0
Edinburgh " " . . .	31 0 0	31 0 0	28 10 0	28 10 0
Glasgow " " . . .	30 6 8 ³ 30 15 4 ⁴	34 0 4	430 0 0	40 0 0
Montrose " " . . .	28 12 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0
Perth " " . . .	...	...	552 0 0	60 0 0

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	£ s. d. 23 8 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 23 8 0	£ s. d. 39 0 0
Ayr " "	20 16 0	...	...	...
Banff " "	21 5 10	21 5 10	21 5 10	21 5 10
Elgin " "	21 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " "	20 0 0	...	...	...
Haddington " "	22 0 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness " "	20 10 0	...	...	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	22 2 0	36 8 0	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	22 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0
Perth " "	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " "	25 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " "	25 0 0	32 0 0	...	35 0 0

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licenses.)	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. — (Continued.)	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 26 0 0	£ s. d. 32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	£ s. d. 25 7 0	£ s. d. 32 10 0
Barony " "	25 11 4	33 16 0	Greenock " "	24 18 4	32 10 0 35 2 0
Glasgow " "	20 14 11	31 17 0	Paisley " "	25 11 4	32 10 0

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENSES.	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. — (Continued.)	Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Aberdeen, . . .	£ s. d. 17 14 3	£ s. d. 22 2 0	Inveresk, . . .	£ s. d. 18 18 1	£ s. d. ...
Buchan, . . .	15 0 1	...	Kincardine, . . .	17 16 5	20 0 0
Cuninghame, . . .	17 11 3	...	Linlithgow, . . .	19 11 1	21 4 8
Dumbarton, . . .	24 18 4	23 8 0	Old Machar, . . .	17 18 4	...
Dundee, East, . . .	21 9 0	21 4 8	Old Monkland, . . .	21 10 1	24 14 0
Dundee, West, . . .	19 11 1	...	Perth, . . .	24 6 5	22 2 0
Edinburgh, . . .	25 19 3	...	St. Cuthbert's, . . .	23 12 4	...
Hamilton, . . .	19 15 5	...	Wigtown, . . .	22 17 2	...

¹ Reduced to £10 in all suitable cases through the operation of the Endowment.

² £30, 11s. for paupers from Dundee Combination, and £28, 12s. for paupers from the other parishes in Forfarshire.

³ The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City Parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.

⁴ For exceptional cases.

⁵ Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors. Lowest rate at present is £30 per annum.

⁶ The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

Special rate for boarders from the Parishes of Glasgow and Rutherglen.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1889-90, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and amount of Monies Borrowed by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, remaining due at 15th May 1890.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1889, to 15th May 1890.															Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining at 15th May 1890.	
ASYLUMS.	1. Land (exclusive of Farm Land).			2. Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.	3. Expenditure on Farm.			4.	5.	6. Loans.		7.	8.	9.	Net Proceeds available for paying Expenses.	
	Purchase of Land other than Feued Lands.	Rent or Feu-duty of Asylum Grounds.	Total.	Purchase of Farm Lands.	Erection of Buildings and Improvements.	Total.	Furniture and Furnishings.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Instalments.	Interests.	Total.	Total Providing Expenses.	Deduct Proportion payable to the Provider of Profits on keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.			
1. Argyll,	£	165	165	797	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	23,665
2. Ayr,	£	229	229	434	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	1,063
3. Banff,	£	25	25	191	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	4,347
4. Elgin,	£	139	139	3,295	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	7,034
5. Fife,	£			2,866	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	15,076
6. Glasgow, City (4)	£	8,686	8,686	300	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(4)22,950
7. Govan, (1)	£	13,280	13,280	271	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(4)31,610
8. Haddington,	£	2	2	223	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	4,573
9. Inverness,	£	362	362	738	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	13,705
10. Lanark, (4)	£	12,000	12,000	5,742	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	(4)27,800
11. Midlothian,	£	162	162	1,081	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	38,742
12. Perth,	£	1	1	365	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	10,898
13. Roxburgh,	£			206	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	29,165
14. Stirling,	£	142	142		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	5,250
Totals,	£	1,227	37,193	16,508	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	237,878
	£	35,966			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	89,040

1 Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII., showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.

2 Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

3 The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and the maintenance accounts.

4 The City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Boards were constituted in 1888, and the expenditure of these three Boards is given from the date of their formation.

The amount of monies borrowed remaining due by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board at the time of its dissolution in 1889 was apportioned among the three new Boards as follows:

—City of Glasgow, £14,348; Govan, £12,470; Lanark, 29,800.

APPENDIX A—TABLE XXVII.

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1889-90.¹

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MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM 15th MAY 1889 TO 15th MAY 1890.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Asylums.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.		18. Salaries and Wages										19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		ASYLUMS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned, Condensed Preserving the Fat of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh and Cured.		Milk.		Butter, Sweet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treason.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.		Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Gas, and Water.		of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artizans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.		Fees, Taxes, Amusement, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and incidental Expenses.		Furniture and Furnishings.		TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		DEDUCT:—Profit on Farm and Garden, Profit from Keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.		NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.

¹ GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the poor rate. The expenses in connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under $\frac{1}{2}$ d have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.

² The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refer only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn out or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

³ In these Asylums Treacle was used, but only to a very small extent.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1889-90, and the Price of each article supplied.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1889-90; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

7) In cases marked thus the article was produced only to a very small extent, and its value is included in the column headed 'Sundries.'

(2) The weight of Poultry, in the case of Inverness District Asylum, is not stated.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXX.

Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1889-90; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.			Receipts.														Expenses.														Profit.
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Total.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.				
		Non-Arable.	Total.																													
1. Argyll,	180	345	525	1681	423	8	539	25	7	190	109	12	116	53	225	3448	1587	380	84	304	39	70	153	78	226	254	3175	263	£			
2. Ayr,	70	2	72	142	.	.	.	.	4	25	250	17	246	9	38	731	75	100	.	138	6	22	.	16	50	1	408	323	£	
3. Banff,	120	.	120	1280	220	6	222	9	4	69	54	3	181	408	15	26	2497	1176	168	.	377	82	20	189	65	85	33	2195	302	£		
4. Elgin,	133	7	140	948	25	6	135	25	22	55	109 (2).	43	191	.	18	1577	876	203	.	124	.	20	73	34	42	83	1455	122	£			
5. Fife,	78	78	509	44	.	.	396	.	.	163	205	19	144	157	.	157	1794	503	167	.	71	2	34	115	22	197	69	1180	614	£		
6. Haddington,	35	6	41	309	62	11	183	.	26	45	53	21	85	16	.	131(1)	942	318	156	.	.	54	22	27	30	104	12	723	219	£		
7. Inverness,	100	24	124	494	172	9	.	.	11	122	182	4	18	34	.	75	1121	400	79	9	20	40	20	9	37	68	56	738	383	£		
8. *Kirklands,	7	7	.	.	(2).	.	.	.	20	10	31	23	141	.	4	229	.	.	.	1	9	26	23	20	45	.	124	105	£			
9. Midlothian,	85	5	90	683	20	3	333	.	46	81	66	25	61	121	.	26	1465	537	141	.	177	47	50	37	46	147	46	1228	237	£		
10. * Perth,	23	50	73	.	18	.	.	.	.	95	198	5	56	3	15	389	.	26	.	14	7	16	65	36	78	9	251	129	£	
11. * Roxburgh,	23	23	118	92	.	.	.	.	.	15	82	17	10	47	2	14	397	111	.	52	15	20	.	22	55	6	281	116	£	
12. Stirling,	262	5	267	3045	907	5	900	17	8	345	430	18	251	73	50	218	6267	2387	768	.	692	150	60	463	126	396	263	5305	962	£		

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) Includes £98 from sale of stones from Quarry at Haddington Asylum Farm.

(2) In cases marked thus, the article was produced only to a very small extent, and its value is included in the column headed 'Sundries.'

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 20th and 21st March 1890. Appendix B.

There are 631 patients at present on the register of the asylum. This total figure includes 198 private patients—92 men and 106 women; and 433 paupers—185 men and 248 women. One of the private patients—a man—is a voluntary inmate.

Since the date of last visit, the following changes in the population have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		Royal and District Asylums.
Admissions, . . .	15	26	36	75	152	Aberdeen Royal Asylum.
Discharges recovered, .	3	11	16	21	51	
Discharges unrecovered, .	2	5	15	17	39	
Deaths, . . .	3	2	7	18	30	

The admission of 1 voluntary inmate constitutes the only other change in the population during the period in question.

These figures show a very active movement of the population. There has been an increase of 33 in the number of patients in the register since last July. The death-rate has been low. Thirteen of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 9 as due to diseases of the respiratory organs, 5 as due to senile decay, 1 to cancer of the stomach, 1 to exhaustion from mania, and 1 to self-inflicted injuries. In the cases of 16 of the 30 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 11 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 6 persons, usually for periods ranging from 2 to 6 hours.

One accident is recorded—the suicide of a patient who threw himself out of a window. The patient had never been regarded as suicidal, and was often out of the asylum on parole.

The Daviot branch of the asylum is now in occupation. There are 48 patients residing there—19 men and 29 women—and this number is very soon to be increased. These patients are most comfortably provided for, and they appeared to be in excellent bodily health. At the time of the visit they were all busily engaged in useful work. The new laundry is nearly finished; and so are the low level and high level tanks. The arrangements for the extinction of fire will soon be completed, but it is strongly recommended that they should be supplemented by two or three hand pumps, which both male and female attendants should be trained to use. The structural changes on the old house, which will probably be occupied by male patients, are most satisfactory in their character. The farm does not come into possession till 1892, but the 40 acres now attached to the house give ample work for the men. Dr Reid has given a great deal of time and thought to make the arrangements at the starting of this branch asylum as satisfactory as possible, and his efforts in this direction have been very successful.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The want of a large dining-hall and amusement-room in the old asylum is increasingly apparent, and it is hoped that the Directors will soon feel able to remove this defect of the establishment. By doing so, they would certainly add greatly to the comfort and contentment of the patients.

The following statement shows the way in which the patients are at present disposed of :—

1. At Elmhill,	34
2. At Clarkseat,	18
3. At Cottages,	26
4. At Daviot,	48
5. At the Old Asylum,	505
Total,	631

Six patients were found wearing special contrivances of dress, but in no case did this interfere with freedom in moving about. In 3 cases the dresses were only special in the sense of being strong, in order to prevent tearing, and care had been taken to choose fabrics which would not attract attention. These dresses were not locked. One patient wore a locked dress and locked boots, and 2 wore locked boots, or rather 1 did so, for in the other case, only 1 boot was locked, to prevent its removal and consequent injury to a sore foot.

All parts of the asylum were in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory. The institution appears to be managed with great conscientiousness and ability.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
16th, 17th, and 18th October 1890.

There were 628 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 206 are private patients—87 male and 119 female; and 422 are pauper patients—187 male and 235 female. All are resident, and were seen during the visit, except 2 male and 2 female private patients, who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 male private patient, who is absent by escape. One lady is resident as a voluntary inmate.

Since last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	15	32	41	47	135
Discharges recovered,	9	15	9	24	57
Discharges unrecovered,	4	4	21	24	53
Deaths,	7	—	8	12	27

The deaths are registered as due in 7 cases to diseases of the brain, in 7 cases to diseases of the heart, in 2 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 2 cases to diseases of the stomach, in 1 case to erysipelatos septicæmia, in 1 case to erysipelas, in 1 case to exhaustion from chronic insanity, in 5 cases to senile decay, and in 1 case to congestion of the lungs following on self-inflicted injury. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 12 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 20 entries. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of one patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients. The case of restraint was that of a man who was placed in a strait-jacket on account of persistent striking at persons near him. Seven female patients wore special dresses at the time of the visit. The number of patients who have escaped, and been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 2. One accident is recorded—a male patient having attempted to cut his throat. Though the attempt to destroy himself was not directly successful, he inflicted such injury as acting on a feeble constitution brought on fatal congestion of the lungs.

The patients now in the asylum are distributed in the following manner :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.	Appendix B.
In the establishment at Aberdeen—				
The Old Asylum,	218	272	490	Commissioner
Clarkseat,	13	—	13	Entries.
The Cottages,	—	25	25	Royal and
Elmhill,	15	19	34	District
	—	—	—	Asylums.
	246	316	562	Aberdeen
In Daviot Branch establishment,	25	35	60	Royal Asylum
	—	—	—	
	271	351	622	

The alterations of the new house at Daviot are now complete, and the accommodation provided is found satisfactory. The alteration of the old house is still in progress. It is expected that the laundry will soon be completed. Difficulties have been experienced in regard to the supply of water, but there seems reason to hope that these will be soon overcome.

The defects of the old asylum have been under anxious consideration by the Directors. The chief of these defects are the inadequate character of the accommodation for the sick, the want of a suitable dining-hall and amusement-room, the unsuitability of the stores and of the administrative building for these purposes, and the deficient day-room accommodation for patients. The necessity for the reconstruction of the buildings, so as to remedy these defects is very urgent.

The management of the asylum under the difficulties which exist at present is very creditable.

The accommodation for the higher class of private patients at Elmhill is exceedingly good, and the treatment of the patients is of the most satisfactory character.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
21st and 22nd January 1890.

Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum.

There are 358 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 8 males and 9 females are private patients, and 180 males and 161 females are paupers. All are now resident in the asylum, except 6 male and 7 female pauper patients, who are absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	3	29	26	62
Discharges recovered,	1	—	8	17	26
Discharges unrecovered,	—	3	12	11	26
Deaths,	—	—	5	7	12

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to epilepsy, in 2 cases to heart-disease, in 4 cases to pulmonary affections, in 2 cases to maniacal exhaustion, in 1 case to melancholic exhaustion, and in 2 cases to senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 10 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 patients—on 6 occasions for surgical reasons, and on 4 occasions to prevent the patients from injuring themselves. No special dresses have been used, except such as are mentioned in the register under the heading of restraint. There has been 1 escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. There are 4 entries in the register of accidents, but none of them refers to an accident of a serious character.

There is still overcrowding in some of the day-rooms and dormitories; but the requirements of the patients are met in a kindly and liberal way, and in a way that is satisfactory so far as the overcrowding will permit.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories were admirably clean and comfortable.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The alterations on the female side of the main building intended to provide improved hospital accommodation, which were recommended in the preceding entry, are being carried out, and will soon be completed. The work has been done by the asylum staff, and it is of a very satisfactory character. Under the new arrangements the asylum will be provided with a very efficient hospital for the female patients. A concomitant advantage which will be obtained is that an opportunity will be afforded for a better classification of the female patients for administrative purposes than has hitherto been possible.

As soon as the alterations at present in progress have been completed, changes of a somewhat similar character should be proceeded with in order to provide suitable hospital accommodation on the male side of the house. The need for these changes is nearly as urgent as for those now being made, the wards at present used as an hospital for the men being quite inadequate and unsuitable for the purpose.

The attention of the District Board should be directed to the state of the water supply. During the past summer it was found very insufficient, and for a short time it was dangerously so. It is unnecessary to say anything here to press the importance of taking steps to provide against the recurrence of such a condition.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
29th and 30th May 1890.

There are 359 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 7 men and 10 women are private patients, and 182 men and 160 women are paupers. Four of the paupers—3 men and 1 woman—are absent on probation. All the private patients are connected with one or other of the counties forming the Lunacy District. There is only 1 out-district pauper boarder in the asylum—a man, whose state of health makes transference to the asylum of his district dangerous to his life.

The population is only 1 greater than it was at the date of last visit.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the 21st of January :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	1	18	14	35
Discharges recovered,	1	—	5	3	9
Discharges unrecovered,	2	—	4	9	15
Deaths,	1	—	6	3	10

Pneumonia was the cause of 4 of the deaths, phthisis of 3, heart-disease of 2, and marasmus of 1. In the cases of 4 of the 10 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results are recorded in a book kept for the purpose. The case books are carefully kept, and were found written up to date.

There are 7 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 5 persons and the seclusion of 1. Three of the entries relate to the use of restraint in the case of a suicidal patient, who is extremely difficult to manage.

Four accidents are recorded, none of them of a serious character, though 2 involved fracture of a bone.

Only 1 escape has taken place, and no attendant has been discharged.

The new hospital wards on the female side are in occupation. There are 32 women in them. The whole of the work in connection with these wards, except the painting, has been done by the patients, and is of a very satisfactory character. These wards constitute a valuable addition to the equipment of the asylum. The safety of suicidal patients is better secured, and the efficiency of the medical treatment is increased. A small bath-room, however, in connection with them is very desirable, and it could be easily and cheaply erected by the patients and attendants.

The old hospital wards on the female side are now used as accommodation for infirm old women and epileptics, and the doors are kept unlocked. It would greatly improve these wards, and make supervision easier and more

effective, if the partition between the day-room and the dormitory were pulled down, so as to make a day-room-dormitory out of the two rooms. Appendix B.

All the work in connection with the dormitory of the proposed male hospital wards has been completed, and appears to be quite satisfactory. It is hoped that the changes in connection with the day-room will soon be commenced. These involve the construction of a short bridge, of water-closets, lavatory, and bath-room, and of a small scullery or sick-room kitchen. All the work, except the painting, can be done by the attendants and patients. Commissioners
Entries.
Royal and
District
Asylums.

The kitchen of the main block is rapidly becoming ruinous, and an entirely new cooking apparatus will soon be absolutely necessary. When this is supplied, the roof should be put into good order, proper ventilation should be secured, and the floor, and also the walls up to the height of 5 feet should be tiled. Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum.

The bath and fittings in the two general bath-rooms are worn out, and require renewal. All new apparatus in these rooms should be of the very best quality and design.

The overhauling of the kitchen and bathing appliances, which is now recommended, has become necessary through the ordinary operations of tear and wear.

An increased supply of hot water for the bathing of the patients appears to be urgently needed. This could be obtained by placing a hot-water cistern in each of the bath rooms. The supply or storage of hot water has not grown with the growth of the population, and a point has now been reached when the want of it is much felt.

The general reservoir needs enlargement. Water was so scarce last year that some of the water-closets had to be shut up—outside privies being provided—and the weekly bathing of the patients had also to be discontinued. If a fire had then taken place in the asylum, the want of a plentiful supply of water might have led to very serious results, both as regards life and property.

In a year or two the lease of the farm expires, and it is understood that the question of its renewal is at present before the District Board. It is hoped, in considering this question, that it will be kept in mind that the farm is an important means of treatment, and that this, and not the profit derived from farming, is the primary object of having farms attached to asylums, of the equipment of which they are now regarded as forming a necessary part.

A partition wall is at present being carried through the roof of the new block, so as to hinder the spread of fire, should it ever occur in the buildings and reach the roof.

The asylum was found very clean, fresh, and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

The register and books are carefully and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
16th January 1890.

Ayr District
Asylum.

There are 332 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 152 are men and 180 are women. Five men and 2 women are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man is absent on pass. There are thus 146 men and 178 women actually resident.

The number of patients is, at least on the male side of the institution, as many as the present amount of accommodation is suited to contain, there being only 4 vacant beds for men at this date. In considering what steps should be taken to provide additional accommodation the attention of the District Board should be directed to the necessity of providing not merely sleeping accommodation, but also day-room space; and it should be recognised that the day-room space at present available is considerably below what is regarded as desirable for the present number of inmates.

There does not appear to be any ground for anticipating that the progressive increase of the number of patients will be arrested. This could only be anticipated if the annual number of admissions were decreasing, or had become stationary; and this has not been the case, the number of patients sent to the asylum during the last 5 years being considerably larger than the number sent during the previous 5 years.

Appendix B.

The following changes affecting the number of the inmates have taken place since last visit.

Commissioners' Entries.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	32	23	55
Discharges recovered,	14	17	31
Discharges unrecovered,	9	4	13
Deaths,	5	4	9

AYR District Asylum.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 3 men and 2 women were boarded out, 1 woman was taken home, 2 men were transferred to Ireland, and 3 men and 1 woman were transferred to other asylums.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, to heart-disease in 2 cases, to pulmonary diseases in 2 cases, and to tubercular diarrhoea, peritonitis, and senile decay, each in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. These refer to the use of restraint in 1 case to prevent the removal of medical appliances, and in 2 cases to prevent the patients from injuring themselves. There are no special forms of dress in use at present. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry; it refers to an accident not of a serious nature. One patient escaped, and was absent over night before being brought back.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state. They were orderly in demeanour and free from manifestations of excitement.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and well aired. It is suggested that the addition of articles of furniture and objects of interest might be made both in day-rooms and dormitories, which would make the surroundings of the patients more likely to have an improving effect on their mental condition. Articles of a kind tending to give a homely feeling to the accommodation, and to remove the institutional feeling, are especially to be recommended.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th May 1890.

There are 143 men and 184 women, or 327 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 1 woman are absent on probation, and 1 man is absent by escape, making the total number resident 320.

These figures show that the population of the asylum has slightly decreased since the beginning of the year, and it is understood that there are at present 22 vacant beds in the establishment—11 on the male and 11 on the female side.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	14	24	38
Discharges recovered,	11	11	22
Discharges unrecovered,	5	1	6
Deaths,	7	8	15

The causes of death do not appear to call for any remark. In the cases of 5 of the 15 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results are recorded in a book kept for the purpose. The case books are written up to date. There are only 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 2 persons for short periods, in consequence of violence in their conduct. No accident is recorded. One patient has escaped, and is still absent. No attendant has been dismissed.

Both men and women are largely engaged in useful work. Of the women, no fewer than 142 out of 183 are working profitably.

Since last visit, much has been done to improve the furnishing of the wards, both by replacing worn-out furniture and by supplying articles which did not previously exist. It is difficult in brief compass to show what has been done, but among other things, the number of easy chairs, sofas, wooden arm chairs, stuffed bottom chairs, and ordinary windsor chairs has been considerably increased; bed-rests, bed tables, and hassocks have been supplied to the hospital wards; small tables have been placed in several wards, in order that small groups of patients may gather round them to work or play games; the number of feather pillows has been increased; clocks and musical instruments have

been supplied; there have been additions to the carpeting; chests of drawers have been placed in many of the wards; repainting and repapering have been extensively carried out; flowering plants have been purchased, and firs and larches to help the completion of the sheltered walk. All these things have directly in view the comfort and well-being of the inmates. They will add to the happiness and contentedness of the incurable, and they will increase the chances of recovery in the case of the curable. Experience shows, with certainty, that both incurable and curable are thus influenced by their surroundings. The money has been very judiciously laid out, and a further expenditure of £200 or £300 in the same direction is strongly recommended. A very desirable and useful thing has been done, but there still remains something to be done, and it is earnestly hoped that the District Board will complete the good work which they have already carried to a considerable length.

It is with great satisfaction the Reporter records the foregoing changes which are so certain to prove beneficial to the patients.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. No patient made any complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 4th April 1890.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Ayr District Asylum.
Banff District Asylum.

There are 133 patients at present in the asylum, 66 men and 67 women. Three of the men are private patients. These figures show a reduction of 13 in the population since the date of last visit.

During the same period there have been 18 admissions—8 men and 10 women; 13 discharges of recovered patients—4 men and 9 women; 9 discharges of unrecovered patients—7 men and 2 women; and 9 deaths—3 men and 6 women.

Eight of the 9 patients who were discharged unrecovered were transferred to care in private dwellings, and 1 was transferred to the Licensed Ward of the Buchan Poorhouse. The patients transferred to care in private dwellings were chargeable to the parishes of Keith, Rathven, and Boyndie, and it is understood that 2 or 3 of them have ceased to be paupers.

There is 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion for a day of a patient who was extremely violent. No accident is recorded, and only 1 escape has taken place. Four attendants have resigned and 4 have been engaged.

Only 1 patient was in bed at the time of the visit. The aspect of the patients indicated good feeding and abundant exercise in the open air. They had an excellent dinner during the visit, and it was neatly and comfortably served. The clothing of the patients, both men and women, was very satisfactory, as was also the state of the bedding. Both day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean, and had a bright, cheerful, aspect. There was no excitement among the inmates during the visit, and no patient had a complaint of any kind to make.

The baths on both sides of the asylum are being altered so as to make them fill and empty more quickly. Every patient when bathed has fresh clean water, and a separate clean towel.

A large proportion of the patients of both sexes are actively employed in useful work, and contentment and good bodily health are the result. Many things were seen which indicate that they are treated with kindness and consideration, and without any irksome discipline.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22nd October 1890.

There are 132 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 3 men are private patients, and 65 men and 64 women are paupers.

Since last visit 9 men and 12 women have been admitted, 1 man and 5 women have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 8 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 2 women have died. Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 4 men and 6 women have been transferred to care in private dwellings. The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to disease of the heart in 1 case, and to phthisis in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been

Appendix B. no accident to any patient. One patient made her escape on 2 occasions, and was absent over night before being brought back.

Commissioners' Entries. The asylum was found in excellent order in every department, the wards being admirably clean and comfortable.

Royal and District Asylums. The patients are in every way suitably provided for. They are well clothed and well fed. Dinner was served during the visit, and the food was excellent in quality, well cooked, and was evidently eaten with relish.

Banff District Asylum. The industrial employment of the patients continues to receive great and praiseworthy attention. The acquisition of the additional extent of land which was made last year has been found of great benefit to the patients in providing the means of employing many patients who had been previously found unsuited for such kinds of work as were available. It has also proved a source of healthy recreation both for the male and the female patients. Improvements of various kinds have already been made on the land, and many other improvements are in contemplation, which will not only make the immediate occupation of the land profitable, but will permanently increase the value of the property. It is worthy of careful consideration by the District Board whether it would not be for the public advantage that the land should, if possible, be permanently acquired. It would be a serious injury to the usefulness of the asylum if it were to lose the land, and its occupation would always be more profitable to the asylum than it could be to any other tenant.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Crichton
Royal
Institution,
Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
13th and 14th February 1890.

There are 704 patients on the register of the institution. Their position is shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—			
1. Private,	148	152	300
2. Pauper,	194	193	387
Voluntary Inmates,	9	8	17
	351	353	704

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	43	34	82	86	245
Discharges recovered,	15	18	29	37	99
Discharges unrecovered,	6	7	11	17	41
Deaths,	8	4	19	9	40

Of the voluntary inmates, 10 gentlemen and 9 ladies have been admitted, and 9 gentlemen and 5 ladies have left.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 24 cases, to cardiac disease in 2 cases, to pulmonary diseases in 5 cases, to renal disease in 3 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to peritonitis, enteritis, old age, and drowning, each in 1 case. The average age at death was 46 years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There have been 7 escapes in which the patients have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. The only serious accident that has occurred is the death by drowning already mentioned. This occurred in the case of a young man who leaped from a waggonette into the Nith while crossing a bridge. Owing to the strength of the current the efforts of the attendant in charge to save him were unsuccessful. Full inquiry was made into the circumstance at the time.

The management of the institution continues to be conducted with great energy and ability. All the sections of the establishment were found in admirable order; and the provision for the treatment of the patients and for their comforts is excellent.

The accommodation for patients now consists of 6 sections, which are to a great degree independent of each other. The original building of the Crichton Institution, known as the First House, continues to be the principal residence

of the higher class of private patients, as well as the administrative centre of the institution. The Second House forms the most important part of the accommodation for pauper patients, and also contains a considerable number of private patients at low rates of board. Besides these the most important section is the handsome country seat of Kinmount, where a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen have the advantage of living in a luxuriously appointed mansion free from all the special characteristics of an asylum, and where a number of pauper patients are employed in the gardens and policies. The house at Maryfield continues to afford a home to easily managed patients paying the lower rates of board; and the house of the recently purchased estate of Midpark affords similar accommodation. The cottages at Spitalfield still accommodate a group of quiet female pauper patients. The segregation of these various groups of patients, though increasing the labour of superintendence, is attended with many advantages. The number of patients resident in each section is shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
First House, . . .	110	59	—	4	173
Second House, . . .	41	71	182	167	461
Kinmount, . . .	6	7	12	7	32
Maryfield, . . .	—	13	—	1	14
Midpark, . . .	—	10	—	2	12
Spitalfield, . . .	—	1	—	11	12
Totals, . . .	157	161	194	192	704

One of the special characteristics of the institution continues to be the abundance and variety of occupation which is provided for the patients, both in the way of industrial work and in the way of recreation.

The preliminary operations connected with the erection of the Crichton Memorial Church have been begun.

The books and registers of the institution were examined, and were found accurately and exceedingly well kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
2nd and 3rd June 1890.

There are 758 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 woman, a private patient, is absent on pass, and 1 man, a pauper patient, is absent by escape. There are thus 756 patients resident in the institution, or 52 more than were resident in February last.

The following statement shows the position of those who are now on the registers.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—			
Private,	149	160	309
Pauper,	223	208	431
Voluntary Inmates,	11	7	18
Totals,	383	375	758

The changes which have taken place among the certificated patients since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	17	17	43	33	110
Discharges recovered,	7	4	8	9	28
Discharges unrecovered,	6	3	1	8	18
Deaths,	3	2	5	1	11

The changes which have taken place among the voluntary inmates during the same period are as follows:—

	M.	F.
Admitted,	6	1
Left,	3	2
Dead,	1	—

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

In the cases of 7 of the 11 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. Three of the deaths are registered as due to heart-disease, 2 to epilepsy, and 1 to each of the following causes,—phthisis, pneumonia, enteritis, diarrhoea, general paralysis, and mania.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 2 patients, 1 of whom persistently undressed and the other would not allow surgical dressings to remain in their place. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and who have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 5. Two accidents are recorded—fracture of the humerus and fracture of the ulna. Six attendants have resigned, and 2 have been dismissed for intemperance. The number of patients who were raised by the night attendants on the night of the 1st was 95, and on the morning of the 2nd there was only 1 wet bed.

Twenty patients are on parole beyond the grounds and 47 on parole within the grounds.

The institution now consists of 8 sections. Hannahfield and Rosehall House have been added, and will soon be ready for occupation. They will accommodate about 60 patients. The number of patients in each of the 6 sections now occupied is shown in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE.		VOLUNTARY.		PAUPER.		TOTALS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
First House,	106	52	11	4	—	4	177
Second House,	35	74	—	2	208	191	510
Kiumount,	8	12	—	1	14	6	41
Maryfield,	—	13	—	—	—	1	14
Spitalfield,	—	1	—	—	—	5	6
Midpark,	—	7	—	—	—	1	8
Totals,	149	159	11	7	222	208	756

Of the whole number of pauper patients in the institution 99 men and 64 women are boarders, that is, are paid for by parishes outside of the Lunacy District which the institution specially serves.

This institution does a large amount of charitable work in regard to private patients who are in more or less straitened circumstances. The Trustees and Directors established a Reduced Board Fund in 1866 for the purpose of continuing and extending the charity exercised by the late Mrs Crichton, the Foundress of the institution, who, by the 10th section of the Crichton Act, was entitled to name any number of patients, not exceeding 10, to be supported and treated according to their previous station in society, on payment of £10 annually.

Exclusive of the few surviving patients who were nominated by Mrs Crichton, there are at present 44 patients upon the Reduced Board Fund. Of these, 5 have the advantages enjoyed by patients who pay a board of £60 per annum, though they actually pay rates of board varying from £18, 10s. to £24 per annum. The difference between these sums and £60 is paid out of the Reduced Board Fund. Six of the 44 patients referred to are admitted to the £40 class. In none of these 6 is more than £20 a year charged, and in the cases of one or two a charge of only £5 a year is made. The remaining 33 patients who are helped out of the Reduced Board Fund belong to the artisan, small farmer, or small shop-keeper classes, who, though able to pay something, are quite unable to pay the ordinary minimum rate of £25 a year. The rate usually charged in these cases is £10 a year, but in special cases it is lower. The assistance given to persons of this class is a benefit to Parochial Boards, but it is not given for this reason. It is given because it is a benefit to the patients and their friends, who do not, in any ordinary sense belong to the pauper class; though they might be forced into it by the exceptional burdens which almost always attend the occurrence of lunacy. The help given by the Directors out of this Fund prevents such persons from being pauperised, and this is often greatly appreciated both by the patients and their friends.

The total charge upon the Fund is at present about £800 a year, and applications for assistance are becoming more numerous. Each application is

carefully considered by the Directors, and the list of beneficiaries is revised annually. The Fund is administered in a most benevolent spirit. Appendix B.

Great ability, energy, and courage continue to be shown in the management of the institution, and they appear to be leading to great prosperity. Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy. Royal and District Asylums.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
28th March 1890.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

There are 349 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 29 men and 38 women are private patients, and 118 men and 164 women are paupers. Two of the pauper women are absent on pass, so that the whole number of patients resident is 347.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	10	25	30	71
Discharges recovered	1	3	4	11	19
Discharges unrecovered	2	3	6	7	18
Deaths,	4	3	7	12	26

Twelve of the 26 deaths were due to brain disease, or nearly one half of all the deaths. Chest affections caused 6 of the deaths, and exhaustion and senile decay caused 2 each. In the cases of 18 of the 26 patients who died, a *post mortem* examination was made, and the propriety of making such examinations in every case of sudden death occurring in an asylum, in order to ascertain the true cause of death, was strongly shown by what has recently come under the Superintendent's observation.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded—fracture of the ulna sustained during a struggle with an attendant and fracture of the neck of the femur caused by a fall.

On the male side, no patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress. On the female side 1 woman was found wearing a strong dress, but it was not locked, and did not in any way restrain her movements.

Eleven attendants have resigned and 5 have been dismissed.

The rate of board for paupers of the district is now 11s. 9d. per week, and for paupers from Lanarkshire 12s. 6d. per week.

The asylum has now a waggonette, and the private patients have regular drives into the country. This is recorded with satisfaction, as it will tend to increase the number of private patients.

The efforts to amuse the patients appear to be very successful. During the winter, balls, concerts, theatrical entertainments, and lectures are frequent, and during summer patients and attendants join in all the usual outdoor games.

All the day-rooms and dormitories on both sides of the house were very clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept. The case books and the *post-mortem* books are kept with fulness and care, and were written up to date.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
27th June 1890.

There are 343 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 30 are male private patients, 37 are female private patients, 111 are male pauper patients, and 165 are female pauper patients. All are now resident except 1 female private patient and 1 female pauper patient who are absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	17	23	40
Discharges recovered,	8	12	20
Discharges unrecovered,	6	6	12
Deaths,	9	5	14

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The deaths were due in 8 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to disease of the heart, and in 3 cases to pulmonary diseases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in every case, except 1.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They were clean and suitably clothed. Dinner, consisting of soup, boiled fish and potatoes, was served to the pauper patients during the visit. The food was of good quality and well cooked. Several of the patients expressed their approval of it.

All parts of the asylum were found clean and in good order. Repainting and revarnishing are, however, required in several places.

The accommodation for the higher class of private patients has been considerably improved, and still further improvements are in progress. The carriage exercise which is now given to the private patients has been found very beneficial.

Excursions for both private and pauper patients are being organised.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
25th, 26th, and 27th February 1890.

There are 813 patients at present on the register of the asylum—398 men and 415 women. Of the total number, 323 are private and 490 are pauper patients. Of the private patients, 172 are men and 151 are women. Of the pauper patients, 226 are men and 264 are women. All the persons on the register are certificated patients, except 6 private patients—3 men and 3 women—who are voluntary inmates.

There are 7 private patients—5 men and 2 women—at present absent on probation; and 2 pauper patients—both women—absent on pass. The total number of patients resident is thus 804.

The following statement shows the changes in the population which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Admissions,	23	13	87	101	224
Discharges recovered,	12	10	21	24	67
Discharges unrecovered,	5	8	57	37	107
Deaths,	12	6	30	29	77
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admissions,	2	2	—	—	4
Left,	2	—	—	—	2
Dead,	—	—	—	—	—

These figures show that the number of patients discharged as recovered, un-recovered or, dead, has exceeded the number of patients admitted, so that there has been no growth of the population. For the removal of pauper patients, who are incurable and harmless, either to licensed wards of poorhouses or to care in private dwellings, every facility is given.

The causes of death call for no special remark. In the cases of 61 of the 77 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The staff of the asylum now includes a Pathologist, and all *post-mortem* examinations are made with even greater care than was formerly the case and with a strong desire to obtain from them useful additions to our knowledge of what are called mental diseases.

There are 99 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person and the seclusion of 30 persons. The restraint was needed in the treatment of a surgical case. At the time of the visit no patient was seen wearing any kind of special dress.

Seven accidents are recorded. These include dislocation of the shoulder, fracture of a diseased humerus, fracture of the neck of the femur, and fracture of a rib. The other accidents may be described as of a trifling character.

Twelve patients escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

The erection of the new buildings on the Craig House Estate has fairly begun, Appendix B.
and the work is proceeding with activity.

The top of Craiglockhart Hill is now the property of the Directors. The price paid for it is high, but not beyond its value to the institution. The privacy of the patients is now for all time coming secured, and the only possible defect of the site is removed. In addition to this gain, the top of the hill forms a valuable addition to the amenities of the grounds.

The asylum was everywhere found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. The tranquillity and contentment which prevailed could not fail to attract attention. The thoroughness of the study of the history and condition of every person admitted into the asylum is realised by many of the patients, and is a source of contentment. They feel that great interest is taken in them, and that the best is being done for them, that there is both a kindly consideration of their unfortunate condition, and a most earnest desire to restore them to mental and bodily health. In visiting this asylum, it is impossible not to be impressed with the way in which the Medical function of superintendence pervades the whole management, and leads both to the cure of the curable and to the comfort and well-being of the incurable. This refers equally to pauper and private patients, and equally to measures which involve an outlay of money and to those which involve an outlay of time and trouble. Prolonged expensive feeding, with a view to bring about a recovery, is as freely bestowed on a pauper as on a private patient. In several forms of insanity great trust is placed in good feeding, and the results of treatment appear to justify that trust. Eggs and milk are much used. During 1889, 16,824 dozens of eggs and 46,981 gallons of milk were supplied to the asylum. The meal, flour, butter, cheese, and tea, which are used in the asylum, were examined, and were regarded as of excellent quality.

On one of the days of the visit the patients in the large dining-hall had a fish dinner, which was cooked and served in a remarkably tidy manner. The heads and tails are cut off and made into soup for middle class patients. The bodies of the fish are neatly divided into pieces, each sufficient for a patient, and stewed in flat trays in the bakehouse.

The hospital arrangements are, if possible, increasingly satisfactory. The nursing on the female side has been noticed with much commendation in many previous reports. That on the male side is now carried on by a female nurse with men acting under her, and appears to be very efficient.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be accurately and carefully kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
17th, 18th, and 19th June 1890.

There are 815 patients on the registers of the asylum. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Resident,	164	144	224	268	800
Absent on Probation,	5	3	—	—	8
	169	147	224	268	808
Voluntary Inmates,	3	4	—	—	7
Totals,	172	151	224	268	815

The number of private patients is the same as at the date of the preceding entry. There is an increase of 2 in the number of pauper patients.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit —

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Admissions,	12	11	40	39	102
Discharges recovered,	—	4	10	14	28
Discharges unrecovered,	5	1	15	12	33
Deaths,	6	6	18	10	40
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admissions,	1	1	—	—	2
Departures,	1	—	—	—	1

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Twenty-four of the deaths were due to diseases of the brain and nervous system. Only 4 were due to pulmonary diseases. The smallness of the number due to pulmonary diseases is an indication that the hygienic conditions in which the patients are placed are of a satisfactory character, and that the dietary is suitable and abundant. It is worthy of note that 19 of the deaths were in recent cases, the patients having been admitted to the asylum during either the present year or the year immediately preceding. In 12 cases the patients were over 60 years of age. In 1 case the death was the result of fracture of the spine occasioned by an attempt at suicide made before admission to the asylum.

There are 61 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Forty of the entries refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 14 persons, 13 refer to the use of the polka or of gloves in the treatment of 2 persons on account of suicidal or homicidal attempts, and 8 refer to the use of the shower bath as a tonic in a case of stupor. Two patients who escaped were absent over night before being brought back. Accidents to patients occurred in 2 cases—1 involving fracture of the bones of the leg, and the other involving fracture of the ribs.

Everything that was seen during the visit bore testimony to the remarkable ability which distinguishes the management of the asylum. The condition of the patients was such as could only be attained by a vigilant study of the nature of every case, and by a constant effort to place every patient in the circumstances most likely to conduce to his or her improvement. The conscientious care with which special consideration is given to the requirements of each individual was shown in every department of the institution, pauper as well as private, by the remarkable absence of signs of irritability or discontent.

All parts of the establishment were found in admirable order. As usual, efforts at still further improvement of the arrangements are being made. In the female hospital of the West House a larger room is being prepared for occupation instead of the present dining-room which has been found too small. This will increase the efficiency of a section of the asylum which is already of exceptional excellence.

The management of the hospital for men under the charge of a female head nurse continues to work well.

The building of the new asylum for private patients on the Craig House Estate is making rapid progress; and if any doubt existed as to the suitability of the site for such an institution, this has been removed since the upper part of the hill to the east has been acquired by the Managers of the asylum. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive of a site which would present greater advantages. Proximity to a large city, security against being overlooked, healthy position, beautiful surroundings, and the command of varied and extensive walks within the asylum grounds, are advantages not often met with in such favourable combination.

The asylum continues to perform a charitable function of a very useful character in the provision it makes for private patients at low rates of board. Such patients can only be satisfactorily provided for in institutions of the class of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum; and in the supplying of such accommodation at unremunerative rates of board the asylum renders an important service to the community. To a very large number of families of small means the cost of keeping a patient in an asylum even at a moderate cost is however a heavy burden. The aid which the Managers are able to contribute in many instances from the Charity Fund of the asylum and from the Bevan Fund is therefore of the most beneficent kind. There are in the asylum at present 67 private patients at the rate of £28, 10s. per annum, and 126 private patients at the rate of £42 per annum. Towards the payment of these boards contributions are made from the Charity and Bevan Funds in the case of 63 patients. These contributions are in sums varying from the whole rate of board down to a contribution of £10 per annum; and the total sum so contributed during the year 1889 was £848, 18s. 2d.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
3rd April 1890.Appendix B.
Commissioners'
Entries.
Royal and
District
Asylums.
Elgin District
Asylum.

There are 128 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 3 men and 4 women are private patients, and 57 men and 64 women are paupers. All the patients on the register are resident either in the main building or at Bilbohall.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	3	—	5	2	10
Discharges recovered, . .	—	—	1	—	1
Discharges unrecovered, .	—	1	—	4	5
Deaths,	—	—	1	4	5

The number of patients in the asylum is thus 1 below what it was at the end of June 1889.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; and only 1 accident, not of a serious nature, is recorded. One escape has taken place; and 2 attendants have resigned.

The new buildings are now in occupation. They constitute a great improvement as well as an enlargement of the asylum. So far as experience has yet gone, the structural arrangements are working well and giving satisfaction. But one further change should be at once made. There is only 1 water-closet in connection with the new day-room for the women—the room which was formerly the amusement-room—and this is not sufficient for upwards of 30 patients.

At the time of the visit 85 patients dined comfortably in the hall, and the food was neatly served.

All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and very clean, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
23rd October 1890.

The patients at present on the register of the asylum are 2 male and 5 female private patients, and 62 male and 69 female pauper patients. They are all resident in the institution, and were all seen during the visit.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	1	2	9	10	22
Discharges recovered, . .	1	—	1	2	4
Discharges unrecovered, .	1	—	3	3	7
Deaths,	—	1	—	—	1

The death was due to catarrh of the stomach.

The number of patients resident in the asylum, 138, shows an increase of 10 since the date of the previous entry about six months ago. This increase is chiefly due to the large number of patients recently admitted, a number larger than there has been during a similar period for several years. It will be necessary, in order to prevent overcrowding, to press upon the Parochial Authorities for the removal of every patient who ceases to require asylum treatment.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are suitably clothed and fed. Dinner was served during the visit. The food was of good quality, and was served in an orderly manner.

The new accommodation, which has resulted from the additions and reconstructions recently made, is excellent of its kind, and is much better adapted than the old arrangements were for the proper supervision and treatment of the patients. The recommendation that additional water-closet accommodation should be provided in connection with the new day-room for the women, which

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

was made in the preceding entry, requires however to be repeated. The attention of the District Board should be directed to this.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order—clean, well-aired, and comfortable.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive much attention.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
14th March 1890.

There are 392 patients at present in the asylum—193 men and 199 women. One of the women is a private patient. There is thus an increase of 13—8 men and 5 women—in the population since the date of last visit.

During the same period the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	30	33	63
Discharges recovered,	7	14	21
Discharges unrecovered,	5	3	8
Deaths,	10	11	21

In 10 instances, death was registered as due to brain disease, in 4 instances as due to diseases of the respiratory organs, in 1 instance as due to heart-disease, in 1 instance as due to disease of left iliac bone, in 1 instance as due to tubercular peritonitis, in 1 instance as due to exhaustion following fracture of the femur, in 2 instances as due to exhaustion from mania or melancholia, and 1 instance as due to general decay.

In the case of every person who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. Much interest is taken in the medical treatment of the patients, and their condition and history are carefully studied; but the arrangements for the treatment of those who are actively ill are far from being what they ought to be.

There are 209 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 4 persons, and the seclusion of 4 persons. These figures are high in consequence of the presence in the asylum of two or three patients who are strongly suicidal. In many cases the period of seclusion is short, varying from a quarter of an hour to six hours.

Three accidents are recorded—fracture of the nasal bones, caused by a blow from a fellow-patient; fracture of the ulna, which was self-inflicted; and fracture of the femur, resulting from a fall. The first 2 did not prove serious, but the last occurred in the case of a patient suffering from organic disease of the brain, and the exhaustion consequent on the injury led to death.

Nine patients escaped, and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

The new buildings referred to in last entry are now in occupation, and they appear to be in all respects very satisfactory. Besides giving greatly enlarged dining and recreation halls, they add considerably to the day-room and dormitory accommodation.

Notwithstanding this addition, however, the male side is greatly overcrowded, and the female side is full. The population is steadily increasing, and the necessity for some extension of the asylum must be regarded as not far distant. When this comes to be made, the District Board should carefully consider whether the best way of making it would not be the erection of a separate hospital. The sick-room accommodation in the asylum is at present altogether insufficient. The asylum is now behind other similar asylums in the arrangements for the medical treatment and nursing of the patients, and, when an enlargement becomes necessary, this should be remembered, and advantage should be taken of the opportunity to maintain the asylum in the prominently good position which it has so long occupied.

The drainage of the asylum has been thoroughly overhauled. The whole of it has been relaid, as far as possible, in straight lines, with inspection eyes.

In some of the new water-closets on the female side, there was a disagreeable odour. The style of water-closet lately introduced is not regarded as satisfactory.

An important and desirable change has been made on the staff, in the appointment of an assistant matron.

As usual, all parts of the house were found in good order and very clean, and the condition of the patients was regarded as quite satisfactory. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with accuracy and care. Commissioners' Entries.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
24th June 1890.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

There are 197 men and 198 women on the register of the asylum. All are at present inmates of the establishment, except 1 man who is absent by escape. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	12	12	24
Discharges recovered,	5	5	10
Discharges unrecovered,	1	5	6
Deaths,	2	3	5

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to phthisis in 2 cases, and to enteritis in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 176 entries. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of 5 patients. In 1 case the camisole was used for 3 hours on account of great excitement and violence; in 1 case it was used, also for 3 hours, on account of violent excitement and attempts at self injury. In 1 case the camisole was used for 8 weeks, generally during the night, to prevent the removal of dressings from an abscess in the neck; in 1 case locked gloves at first, and subsequently the camisole, were used for a month to prevent interference with a wound of the head which had been inflicted by the patient with suicidal intent; and in 1 case locked gloves have been in daily use on account of persistent destructive habits, the patient having been tearing her dress and keeping herself insufficiently clothed. Special forms of dress, not involving restriction of the movements of the patients, are at present used in the treatment of 15 patients—locked boots in 14 cases and special forms of body clothing in 6 cases.

One accident has occurred—fracture of the tibia and fibula in the case of an epileptic who fell during a fit. There have been 5 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

The asylum was found clean and in good order. A considerable amount of repainting and revarnishing is required in some parts of the institution.

The attention of the District Board is called to the deficient amount of hospital accommodation in the asylum, and the erection of a separate hospital block of building is again suggested as the best mode of providing what is required. The management of the sick is at present conducted under considerable difficulty; and this difficulty must go on increasing as the number of inmates of the asylum increases. The necessity for taking steps to provide additional accommodation is thus becoming urgent, and ought to receive immediate attention.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, Glasgow Royal
24th and 25th January 1890. Asylum.

There are 484 certificated patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 138 male and 173 female patients are registered as private patients, and 124 male and 49 female patients are paupers. All are at present in the asylum, except 1 female private patient who is absent on statutory probation.

Besides the certificated patients, there are 2 male and 3 female voluntary inmates.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions	19	31	5	2	57
Discharges recovered,	9	10	1	1	21
Discharges unrecovered,	9	19	5	2	35
Deaths,	2	3	1	1	7

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

The changes among the voluntary inmates are the admission of 2 male and 3 female patients, and the discharge of 6 male and 2 female patients.

The causes of death are registered as exhaustion from maniacal excitement, carcinoma, apoplexy, impaction of gallstones, hemiplegia, septicæmia, and cardiac dilatation with chronic bronchitis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of a locked glove in the case of 1 patient to prevent him from removing a dressing applied to an inflamed arm.

Two men wore special forms of dress at the time of the visit.

There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The Register of Accidents contains 4 entries, but none of the accidents to which they refer were of a serious character.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. Their requirements continue to be provided for with liberal and judicious consideration, and their medical treatment is conducted with great ability.

Every department of the institution was found in admirable order. The fittings for the electric light are now in course of being put up, and it is expected that the new illuminant will be in use immediately.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
13th June 1890.

There are 472 persons at present on the registers of the asylum, and they are all resident. The following statement shows the position they occupy:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—			
Private Patients,	137	164	301
Pauper Patients,	123	46	169
Voluntary Inmates,	—	2	2
	—	—	—
Totals,	260	212	472

The number of private patients is increasing, and the number of pauper patients diminishing, effect being gradually given to the resolution of the Directors ultimately to devote the asylum entirely to the care and treatment of private patients.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	20	19	4	2	45
Discharges recovered,	8	10	1	4	23
Discharges unrecovered,	4	10	3	2	19
Deaths,	6	5	4	2	17

The foregoing changes refer solely to certificated patients, but during the same period 4 gentlemen were admitted as voluntary inmates, and 6 gentlemen and 1 lady, who were voluntary inmates, left the asylum.

There are 41 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint, by locked gloves, of 3 persons. Thirty-one of the entries refer to the restraint of 1 patient, for whom gloves were used for surgical reasons, and to prevent self-mutilation. In another of the 3 cases, the glove was on one hand to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. In the 3rd case, gloves were used at night on account of dangerous attempts at suicide.

Eight accidents are recorded. One involved the loss of an eye, and was self-inflicted, and 2 of the others, which did not prove serious, were produced in attempts to commit suicide.

No escape is registered. Twenty-one attendants have resigned, 1 has died, and 1 was dismissed.

In the cases of 8 of the 17 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The case books, and the medical records generally, are kept with much care.

Of the private patients, 28 pay £30 or under, and 113 pay £40. These

figures show the large extent of the service which the asylum is rendering to persons in straitened circumstances. It is hoped that in the future the managers may be able to do even more in this direction.

Nearly all the public rooms and dormitories are now lighted by electricity.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. They are treated with much liberality, and great ability is shown both in the general and medical management of the institution.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be kept with care and accuracy.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,

7th March 1890.

There are 119 patients at present on the register of the asylum—55 men and 64 women. Of these, 5 men and 8 women are private patients.

Four of the patients are absent on pass, namely, 1 private male patient 1 private female patient, and 2 pauper female patients.

There are no voluntary inmates:—

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	1	3	10	16
Discharges recovered,	—	1	1	3	5
Discharges unrecovered,	—	—	—	3	3
Deaths,	—	—	2	1	3

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One accident is recorded—a broken rib. The cause of the injury could not be ascertained. The patient made a good recovery. One patient escaped, and was absent 36 hours before being brought back. No attendant has left the service of the institution.

No patient was found wearing any form of special dress. There was complete tranquillity among the inmates, and no patient had any complaint to make.

The inmates of both sexes were sufficiently, suitably, and tidily clothed. Their aspect indicated good feeding and abundant exercise in the open air. An excellent and well-cooked dinner was served during the visit in a most orderly manner, notwithstanding the overcrowded state of the dining-hall.

It is understood that steps are being taken to carry out the recommendation in the last entry as to the enlargement of the dining-hall and the improvement and simplification of the arrangements of the day-rooms.

All parts of the house were found in good order, clean, and fresh.

The books and registers were found written up to date, and kept with care and accuracy.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,

10th July 1890.

There are 119 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 6 males and 8 females are private patients, and 51 males and 54 females are pauper patients. Of the female pauper patients, 1 is absent on statutory probation, and 2 are absent on pass.

Since last visit, 6 men and 7 women have been admitted, 2 men and 6 women have been discharged recovered, 1 man and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

The deaths resulted in 1 case from pneumonia and in the other case from drowning.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. No patient has escaped. The only accident has been the case of drowning already mentioned. It was a case of suicide, and was due to defective vigilance on the part of an attendant.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. Their requirements are adequately provided for, and they are treated with great consideration and kindness.

The house is overcrowded at present ; but preparations are being made for

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Haddington District Asylum.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum.

an enlargement and improvement of the buildings, which is to be proceeded with immediately.

This asylum has suffered since it was first opened from the want of an adequate extent of land to supply out-door occupation to the inmates. The District Board have endeavoured to meet this requirement by renting such pieces of land as they have been able to obtain in the vicinity of the asylum, but they have only succeeded in obtaining a few comparatively small patches, and generally at very high rents. It is understood, however, that there is an opportunity of obtaining on lease a farm of about 90 acres in extent, situated adjacent to the asylum, and suitable in every way for the wants of the institution. If this farm can be obtained at a fair agricultural rent, it would be well to take it, as it would add greatly to the efficiency of the institution by the facilities which it would afford for the healthful occupation of the patients, and its acquisition is therefore strongly recommended to the District Board. There is also good reason to believe that the farm could be worked in connection with the asylum to considerable financial profit.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Inverness District Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
2nd April 1890.

There are 483 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 244 are men and 239 are women. The men include 1 private patient. There are 13 men and 8 women absent on probation, so that the total number of patients resident is 462.

There have been 42 men and 37 women admitted since last visit, 19 men and 16 women discharged as recovered, 11 men and 5 women discharged as unrecovered, and 14 men and 9 women have died.

Seven of the deaths are registered as due to exhaustion, 5 as due to paralysis, 1 as due to general paralysis of the insane, 2 as due to epilepsy, 3 as due to phthisis, 2 as due to pneumonia, and 1 each as due to diarrhoea, heart-disease, and intestinal obstruction. Only in the case of one of the 23 patients who died was a *post-mortem* examination made.

The largeness of the number of patients discharged as unrecovered is satisfactory; and in the fact that there are 21 patients now absent on probation, there is an indication that such discharges will continue to be numerous. Efforts in this direction are very desirable, in view of the growing population, and the prospect of an extension of the buildings which this may render necessary. As far as possible all patients who are incurable and harmless, and do not require the appliance of a fully equipped asylum for their proper care and treatment, should be removed to care in private dwellings, both in their own interests and in those of the rate-payers.

There are 201 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Twenty-six of these referring to the use of restraint to prevent interference with a surgical dressing in the case of 1 patient; 160 to the use of restraint in the case of another, only during night, to prevent suicide, and at the patient's own request; and 15 to the use of seclusion in the case of 4 patients.

Four accidents are recorded, but none of them were of a serious character.

The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 12.

Thirteen attendants have resigned and 5 have been dismissed, in 2 cases for ill-treating a patient.

Some of the water-closets and lavatories have been put into excellent order. It is hoped that there will be as little delay as possible in dealing similarly with the rest of the water-closets, many of which are in a very unsatisfactory state.

The drainage of the site of the asylum appears to have been productive of great good. There is better health among the patients, and those who do fall ill are more amenable to treatment.

Improved arrangements for the extinction of fire are being carried out. A new reservoir has been constructed, 200 feet above the asylum level, capable of containing 500,000 gallons. The water in the reservoir is especially for use in the event of the occurrence of fire in the building. The number of hydrants round the asylum is to be increased to 14.

It is strongly recommended that the old asylum buildings should be divided into sections—say 7 in number, by carrying internal walls through the roof. Appendix B.

The wards were found clean and in good order, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory. Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. Royal and District Asylums.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
24th and 25th October 1890.

There were on the first day of this visit 490 patients on the register of the asylum—242 men and 248 women. All of these were seen except 3 men and 9 women who are absent on probation. Inverness District Asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions	36	35	71
Discharges recovered,	15	9	24
Discharges unrecovered,	17	7	24
Deaths,	6	10	16

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 1 case, to disease of the lungs in 7 cases, to dysentery in 1 case, to papilloma in 1 case, and to exhaustion in 6 cases. A *post-mortem* examination was made only in 1 case.

The discharge of patients who, though not restored to complete soundness of mind, have yet ceased to require detention in an asylum, continues to receive attention. It is important that the desirability of facilitating such discharges should be recognised by the Parochial Authorities throughout the district, and it is in this way only that the necessity for providing additional accommodation can be avoided. The detention of such patients is a disadvantage to the patients themselves ; and it leads to an unnecessary increase of the county and burgh assessments, out of which the cost of additional buildings has to be provided. It should be kept in view that if a patient can be properly provided for out of the asylum at a cost even equalling the asylum rate of board, the public benefits by escaping the cost of asylum building.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 221 entries. Most of these refer to the wearing of a camisole at night by the patients' own wish, to guard against impulses to self-injury. The other entries refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of two patients. There have been 6 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. The only serious accident which has occurred is the fracture of the neck of the femur in an old woman occasioned by an accidental fall.

The number of attendants and servants engaged has been 16, the number dismissed 2, and the number resigned 14.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The condition of the patients was satisfactory.

The reconstruction of the water-closets and lavatories is still in progress ; it constitutes a great and very necessary improvement.

The number of fire extinction hydrants round the asylum has now been increased to 14. The division of the building into fire proof sections by carrying internal walls through the roof, which was recommended in the preceding entry, is at present under consideration by the District Board.

The book and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
23rd January 1890.

Kirklands
Asylum,
Bothwell.

There were 132 men and 94 women on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident either at Kirklands or at the branch establishment at Hartwood.

Since last visit the changes affecting the numbers which have taken place are the following :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	23	14	37
Discharges recovered,	8	9	17
Discharges unrecovered,	5	6	11
Deaths,	6	2	8

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Kirklands Asylum Bothwell.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 5 cases, and to phthisis pulmonalis, intussusception of the bowel, and myxoedema each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases.

There is only 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. It refers to the use of seclusion on 1 occasion, on account of maniacal excitement. There have been 2 cases of escape, where the patient was absent for a night before being brought back. There has been no accident.

The asylum continues to be managed in a very able and successful way. The condition of the patients bore evidence of their being carefully and judiciously treated, and all departments of the institution were found in excellent order.

An addition, consisting of 2 single bed-rooms, has been made to the establishment at Hartwood, and they have already been found of great use in dealing with the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
4th June 1890.

There are 132 men and 97 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 229 patients in all. Of these, 28 men and 4 women are resident at the branch establishment at Liquo.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admissions,	19	16	35
Discharges recovered,	15	8	23
Discharges unrecovered,	2	5	7
Deaths,	2	—	2

The death-rate has been very low, and there is little sickness among the inmates at present. Much ability and conscientiousness continue to be shown in the medical treatment of the patients, and the results are very gratifying. Since the opening of the asylum in 1881, 52 cases of puerperal insanity have been admitted, and of these 40 have recovered, 2 are convalescent, 1 has improved, 2 have passed into an incurable condition, and 7 have died. These results of treatment are highly satisfactory. The recovery-rate is 80·7 per cent.

There are only 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 patient. Two escapes have taken place. No accident is recorded; indeed, there has been no record of an accident for the last 18 months.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates quite satisfactory. The general management of the asylum still deserves the favourable things which have been said regarding it in many former entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
11th March 1890.

There are 236 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 24 men and 24 women are private patients, and 85 men and 103 women are paupers. One woman, a pauper, is absent on probation, and 1 woman, also a pauper, is absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place in the population :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	3	6	19	21	49
Discharges recovered,	1	2	8	5	16
Discharges unrecovered,	3	4	5	3	15
Deaths,	2	1	6	5	14

The cause of death in 6 cases was general paralysis, in 2 epilepsy, in 3

pneumonia, in 1 phthisis, in 1 heart-disease, and in 1 general exhaustion. The number of deaths from brain disease is large, in view of the fact that the asylum does not draw its inmates from a large city.

The case books are carefully kept, and were found written up to date.

In the case of every patient who died (except one), a *post-mortem* examination was made. In the medical treatment of the patients, conscientiousness and skill are shown, and there is a judicious liberality in the dieting of feeble patients. The general management is characterised by a kindly consideration of individual tastes and habits, and by the absence of all irksome discipline. No patient was seen wearing any special contrivance of dress except one woman who strips herself naked, and whose gown was laced behind.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 37 entries, referring to the seclusion of 8 persons for periods varying from 6 to 8 hours, in consequence of being violent and dangerous to themselves and others. Six accidents are recorded; they include a broken rib got in a struggle with an attendant, fracture of the tibia resulting from a fall in the case of an epileptic, and injury of the cornea caused by a bit of straw getting into the eye. Seven patients have escaped, and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. Three of the 7 recorded escapes occurred in the cases of patients who were out on parole and were regarded as trustworthy.

A large amount of painting, chiefly on the male side, has been done in a very tasteful manner since the asylum has been last visited. It is proposed to do as much on the female side. Many of the floors have been polished, and other floors are about to be polished, so that ere long there will be little or no wet scrubbing in the house.

The water-closets recently put into both sides of the house cannot be regarded as satisfactory, but every effort is being made to render them as satisfactory as possible. In most of them, but especially in those of No. 1 female day-room, and No. 4 male dormitory, there was a disagreeable odour.

The bathing arrangements appear to be quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, 29th October 1890.

There are 243 certificated patients on the register of the asylum at present. Of these, 26 male and 29 female patients are private, and 90 male and 98 female patients are pauper. All of them are resident in the institution except 1 male private patient, and 2 female pauper patients, who are absent on probation. Besides the certificated patients, there are also resident in the asylum at present 2 male and 1 female patients, who are voluntary inmates.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	8	10	26	16	60
Discharges recovered,	3	—	10	7	20
Discharges unrecovered,	2	3	5	8	18
Deaths,	1	2	6	6	15

Of the 18 patients discharged unrecovered, 11 were transferred to other institutions, and 7 were taken home by their relatives. The deaths are registered as due in 7 cases to diseases of the brain, in 5 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case to diarrhoea, in 1 case to melancholic exhaustion, and in 1 case to general debility. The affection of the lungs was pneumonia in 4 out of the 5 cases registered, and in each of the 4 cases the patient died not long after admission.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 15 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. There has been no accident and no escape. No special dresses are in use at present.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are adequately clothed. Dinner was taken by the patients, and the food was found excellent in quality, and abundant. No complaint was made during the visit.

The painting of the walls alluded to in the preceding entry has been pushed forward, and care is taken to keep the wards cheerful in appearance. The

Appendix B.
Commissioners
Entries.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Midlothian
and Peebles
District
Asylum.

Appendix B. rooms where waxing of the floors has been introduced have been very much improved.

Commissioners' Entries. The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive great attention, with great benefit to the patients.

Royal and District Asylums. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
26th and 27th March 1890.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

There are 520 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 82 are private patients—40 men and 42 women; and 438 are paupers—197 men and 241 women. Two private patients, 1 man and 1 woman, are absent on probation, and 1 pauper patient, a man, is also absent on probation, so that the total number of patients resident is 517. There is no voluntary inmate. The increase of the number of patients on the register is 21.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	3	7	29	27	66
Discharges recovered,	2	2	8	6	18
Discharges unrecovered,	1	5	5	4	15
Deaths,	1	1	4	6	12

The death-rate has been low. The causes of death call for no remark. In the case of every patient who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the result carefully recorded. The case books, which were found written up to date, show that the history and condition of every patient are minutely known and studied.

There is only 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 1 patient, who was dangerous to his fellow patients. One man and 1 woman were found wearing a locked dress, and 1 man and 9 women wearing locked boots. In none of these cases was there any interference with freedom of movement.

Only 1 accident is recorded—fracture of the third right rib.

Two patients escaped, and were absent for 1 night before being brought back.

The hospital block is approaching completion, and will soon be in occupation. It was fully described in the last entry. No more complete asylum-hospital can anywhere be seen.

The whole of the hospital block, and all the living-rooms, including the dining and amusement-halls of the old building, are now lighted by electricity. The asylum was visited in the evening for the purpose of seeing the effect of this change. Everything was found working most satisfactorily, and it is believed that the managers have set an example in this matter, as they have in many other matters affecting the comfort and well-being of the patients, which will be extensively followed.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and very clean. The patients were neatly and comfortably clothed. They are well fed, and have a large amount of exercise in the open air. In the management of them there is a marked absence of irksome discipline. There is a kindness and homeliness in the relations between them and the officers and attendants. They enjoy a large amount of personal freedom, and a great many of them are much interested in the work that goes on about the asylum and on the farm. The pleasantly busy look about the asylum has often attracted attention, but never more strongly than on the occasion of this visit.

The efforts to get the patients to engage in useful work, which are most successful, do not interfere with efforts to provide amusement and recreation for them. The concerts and theatrical performances are unusually good, and are greatly enjoyed. So, also, are the balls or dances. In summer there are all sorts of open air games and amusements. The attendants and servants require recreation as much as the patients do; it makes them healthier and kinder; and this is fully remembered.

The visit left, as all other visits have left, a most pleasant impression, both as to the ability and the kindness shown in the management of the asylum.

The ability is quite as much seen in the medical treatment of the inmates as in Appendix B. the administration of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and Commissioners' Entries. correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
14th October 1890.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

There are 526 patients in the asylum to-day. Of these, 78 are private patients, 36 male and 42 female, and 448 are paupers, 203 male and 245 female. Besides those actually resident there are on the register 1 male private patient and 1 male pauper patient. There is no voluntary inmate.

Montrose
Royal
Asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	5	5	23	26	59
Discharges recovered, .	5	3	8	9	25
Discharges unrecovered, .	2	1	1	4	8
Deaths,	2	1	6	9	18

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 3 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 7 cases, to cancer of the gall bladder in 1 case, to exhaustion from melancholia in 2 cases, to exhaustion from mania in 1 case, and to senile decay in 2 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all cases except one.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. These refer to the use of the strait-jacket upon one occasion and to the use of seclusion on one occasion. Four female patients wore special dresses at the time of the visit. Two accidents are recorded, one involving fracture of the humerus, and one involving fracture of two of the ribs. Three patients escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

The asylum was found in excellent order throughout. The rooms and corridors were everywhere clean, well aired, and comfortable.

The patients were in a satisfactory state. Their requirements are liberally provided for, and no complaint was made. Great ability and care are shown in regard to all that relates to their curative treatment, medical and otherwise.

The painting and decoration of the new hospital is not completed yet, and it is only partially in occupation.

An important addition has been made to the resources of the asylum by the acquisition of the villa of Ravenswood. The villa stands within its own pleasure-grounds and commands an extensive and beautiful view of the bay of Montrose. It is occupied by lady patients, and in its furnishings and general arrangements it affords them all the advantages presented by the best class of private residences. There is nothing suggestive of the idea of an asylum, and the ladies who are resident there are placed in the most favourable circumstances for recovery, or for the amelioration of their condition.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive careful attention. One hundred and fifty-eight males and 226 females are at present engaged in useful occupation. There is thus about 73 per cent. of the whole number usefully employed. Recreation and amusement have long been very successfully provided, and they also continue to receive due attention.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,
6th February 1890.

Perth Royal
Asylum.

There are 97 patients on the registers of the asylum at present. Of these, 50 gentlemen and 42 ladies are under certificates, and 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 7 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted under certificates. Two gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to brain disease, in 1 case to heart disease, and in 3 cases to affections of the lungs.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth Royal Asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry ; there has been no escape, and no serious accident has occurred.

The patients in all parts of the asylum were found well provided for ; the way in which they are treated, both medically and otherwise, continues to be marked by great care and ability.

In view of the difficulty of finding useful occupation for patients of the class to which the inmates of this asylum belong, the employment of a large proportion of them continues to be carried on with gratifying success.

The new hospital wings are now in occupation. They form a most valuable addition to the resources of the establishment, and enable it to offer advantages to patients requiring asylum treatment such as are rarely to be found. Great care and ability have been bestowed on the elaboration of the details of construction, and the result is of the most satisfactory kind, both from the point of view of this special adaptation to asylum requirements, and of their general hygienic efficiency. The decoration is being carried out in a very elegant and artistic manner.

The books and register were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,
16th May 1890.

There are 98 persons on the registers of the asylum at this date—54 gentlemen and 44 ladies.

The number of certificated inmates is 90—49 gentlemen and 41 ladies ; one of the gentlemen is absent on pass.

There are 8 voluntary inmates, 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies.

Since last visit 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies under certificates have been admitted, 3 gentlemen and 1 lady under certificates have been discharged as unrecovered, and 2 ladies under certificates have died.

The deaths were caused by heart disease and by pneumonia following influenza. In the cases of the two patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The only change among the voluntary inmates is the admission of 3 gentlemen.

There are only two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the employment of restraint in the case of a patient who could not be trusted to leave a surgical appliance in its place. No accident is recorded, nor has any escape taken place.

There are 22 inmates on parole beyond the grounds, and 30 on parole within the grounds. These figures indicate that the patients enjoy a large amount of personal freedom.

The new buildings are now fully in occupation. The commendation bestowed upon them in the last entry is well deserved. They are admirably planned, and they unquestionably add to the efficiency of the institution in the treatment and care of the insane.

Very successful efforts have been made to give both the day-rooms and the sleeping-rooms a bright and cheerful aspect. They are elegantly and comfortably furnished, and their warmth and freshness appear to be very satisfactorily secured. They furnish important advantages in the indirect treatment of patients who are actively insane, who are dangerous to themselves or others, or who labour under serious bodily diseases.

The books and registers were as usual found in excellent order.

Perth District Asylum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
5th February 1890.

There are 150 men and 156 women on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident at this date in the institution.

Since last visit 20 men and 23 women have been admitted ; 4 men and 6 women have been discharged recovered ; 5 men and 5 women have been discharged unrecovered ; and 6 men and 7 women have died.

The deaths are registered as having resulted in 4 cases from diseases of the brain, in one case from disease of the heart, in 6 cases from diseases of the

lungs, and in 2 cases from the exhaustion due to acute mania. In 10 cases *post-mortem* examinations were made. Appendix B.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 42 entries. They all refer to the use of restraint in a single case to prevent the patient, who is of strong suicidal tendency, from removing the dressing from a wound which she had inflicted on her throat. There have been 5 cases of escape in which the patient was absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. One of the patients who escaped returned voluntarily after an absence of a few weeks and sought readmission to the asylum. Two accidents are recorded, the only serious one being the wound of the throat already mentioned. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums. Perth District Asylum.

No special dresses are in use.

Between 30 and 40 cases of influenza have recently occurred, and one of them terminated in an attack of pneumonia which was fatal.

The general condition of the patients at the time of the visit was satisfactory. They were orderly in demeanour, and made no complaint. Some voluntarily expressed satisfaction with their treatment. They were clean in person and suitably clothed, and the dinner of which they partook during the visit was good and well cooked.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. Many additions have recently been made to the furniture, which have added greatly to the comfort of the patients and the cheerfulness of their surroundings.

Dr Campbell is at present absent on prolonged leave, owing to ill health. His place is filled by Dr Findlay, who is devoting himself in a very efficient manner to the duties of superintendence.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
17th May 1890.

There are 308 patients, 154 men and 154 women, at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PAUPERS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admissions,	23	4	27
Discharges recovered,	2	4	6
Discharges unrecovered,	11	—	11
Deaths,	6	2	8

In the cases of 6 of the 8 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results carefully recorded.

The causes of death do not call for any special remark. The case books were written up to date, and the fulness of what is recorded in them indicates the care which is bestowed on the medical treatment of the patients.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded—fracture of a rib in the case of a patient labouring under senile dementia, and a wound of the forearm, of a slight character, which was self inflicted by a suicidal patient.

Two patients have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Within the last twelve months a considerable sum of money has been spent in improving the furnishing and decoration of the asylum. The expenditure of this money has been very judicious, and the results, as affects the appearance and comfort of the wards and the general well-being of the patients, are striking and very satisfactory. It is difficult to describe briefly all that has been done. Worn-out furniture has been replaced by new furniture of a better kind; defects in the furniture have been put right; roomy and comfortable couches have been supplied and the number of arm chairs has been greatly increased; the means of amusing the patients in the wards have been much added to; these include not only such things as bagatelle tables, small tables at which cards and backgammon are played, and musical boxes, but books, birds, and pets of all sorts; the stock of blankets has also been much increased, so that feeble patients may have four or five pairs on their beds in winter; electrical appliances for the treatment of patients have also been increased; windows have been

Appendix B. supplied with curtains ; the number of pictures has been increased ; the walls of many of the day-rooms have been freshly papered or painted.

Commissioners' Entries. The patients evidently appreciated their improved surroundings, and they are said to be more tranquil and more contented.

Royal and District Asylums. Dr Campbell has returned to his duties in a greatly improved state of health, and there is good reason to hope that the improvement will be lasting.

The asylum was everywhere in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

Perth District Asylum. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
10th March 1890.

There are 214 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 12 men and 1 woman are private patients, and 90 men and 111 women are paupers. Four men and two women, all paupers, are absent on probation, so that the total number of patients who are resident is 208.

The following statement shows the changes in the population which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	2	9	11	24
Discharges recovered,	—	2	4	3	9
Discharges unrecovered,	—	2	—	4	6
Deaths,	1	—	1	5	7

The deaths were caused in 2 cases by phthisis, in 1 case by general paralysis, in 1 case by heart disease, in 1 case by cancer of the tongue, in 1 case by postpharyngeal abscess, and in 1 case by senile decay. In the case of every patient who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results carefully recorded. The Case Books were found written up to date and carefully kept. Much attention appears to be bestowed, and much ability shown, in the medical treatment of the inmates.

There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 2 persons. Indeed all the entries, except one, refer to one specially troublesome patient. The periods of seclusion varied from 20 minutes to 8 hours.

Four accidents are recorded, none having a serious result.

Only 2 patients escaped, and were absent for a night, or part of a night, before being brought back.

There is no wet scrubbing now on the female side, all the floors both of the day-rooms and dormitories being polished. The floors on the male side are to be treated in the same way as soon as some of the men are set free from other occupations.

Many of the dormitories are about to be repapered.

The sanitary arrangements of the whole house are being carefully overhauled and put into good order. This work, which is completed on the female side, is being carried out in a thorough manner. The surface drainage of the site of the asylum has been made much more complete and efficient than it was. It is certain that this will tell favourably on the health of the inmates.

Both male and female attendants are taught what they should do in the event of a fire occurring.

There was very little excitement among the patients, less than at any previous visit paid to the asylum. Their appearance indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary, abundant exercise in the open air, and a kindly treatment. Their clothing was comfortable, clean and tidy. A large proportion of them enjoy great liberty, living in rooms with unlocked doors. These rooms, whether occupied by day or by night, are scrupulously clean, and are made cheerful and bright by pictures, flowers, curtains, and many other decorative objects. Such pleasant surroundings always tend to increase tranquillity and contentment.

The work on the asylum grounds has made great progress. They will soon have a clothed appearance, and the long walk will soon be in use. It was heard with pleasure that it is in contemplation to construct a curling-pond.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. Appendix B.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
11th November 1890.

There are 214 patients at present in the asylum. Of these, 11 men and 2 women are private patients; and 86 men and 115 women are paupers. Besides those who are resident, there are 2 paupers, 1 man and 1 woman, on the register who are absent on probation. Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums
Roxburgh District Asylum.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	1	13	17	35
Discharges recovered, .	3	0	12	8	23
Discharges unrecovered, .	1	0	3	2	6
Deaths,	0	0	2	2	4

The deaths resulted from softening of the brain, general paralysis, kidney disease, and senile decay.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 9 entries, all referring to the use of seclusion in the treatment of the same patient. There have been two escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. There has been no accident of a serious character.

Great tranquillity prevailed among the patients during the visit. This seemed to be fairly attributable to the adequate way in which the requirements of the patients are met. Their clothing is suitable and sufficient. The food appears to be abundant and of good quality. An excellent dinner was served during the visit. It consisted of broth, beef, bread, and vegetables, and it was taken by the patients with evident satisfaction.

Of the 86 pauper men, 56 are regularly employed on the farm and grounds, 10 as artizans and 7 in household work. Of the 115 pauper women, 7 are employed in the kitchen, 21 in the laundry, 27 at serving, 9 at knitting, and 18 at household work in the wards. The recreation of the patients is also adequately provided for.

Considerable progress has been made during the present year in laying out the grounds to the south of the asylum, in making roads, and in planting trees and hedges. Nearly all the drains connected with the buildings have now been relaid and put into an efficient condition.

Within the asylum, repairs and improvements continue to receive attention. All the sleeping-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets have been papered. Several of the single rooms have been lined with wood five feet high, and the ceilings of all rooms have been recently whitewashed. The whole interior of the establishment has now a clean and cheerful appearance.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
15th January 1890.

Stirling District Asylum.

There are 422 patients on the register of the asylum.

Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	9	9	207	194	419
Absent on probation, .	—	1	1	1	3
	9	10	208	195	422

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	3	44	43	92
Discharges recovered, .	1	2	19	27	49
Discharges unrecovered, .	2	—	15	19	36
Deaths,	—	1	9	7	17

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum.

Of the pauper patients discharged unrecovered, 7 men and 6 women were removed to care in private dwellings, having ceased to require the arrangements of an asylum for their treatment; 2 women were taken home by their friends, and the rest were removed to other institutions.

The deaths are registered as due in 6 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, 3 to cardiac affections, 3 to pulmonary affections, 3 to affections of the abdominal viscera, 1 to exhaustion from mania, and 1 to senile decay.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion on 4 occasions in the treatment of 1 patient. One escape took place. An accident is recorded in which a patient inflicted a wound on his abdomen with a knife. This patient died 16 days after the infliction of the injury; and although the wound had healed, and the main cause of death was disease unconnected with the injury, Dr Macpherson is of opinion that the death was hastened by the injury, and he properly recorded it as such.

Much that was seen during the visit indicated that Dr Macpherson is devoting himself assiduously to his duties. Several improvements which were observed both in the condition of the patients and in the state of the wards bore evidence of this.

Important alterations in the structure of the main building and in the general sanitary arrangements are at present under consideration of the District Board. These alterations are urgently required, and if judiciously carried out, they will add greatly to the efficiency of the institution. It is hoped that they will be proceeded with as soon as possible.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
20th May 1890.

There are 417 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 7 men and 9 women are private patients, and 207 men and 194 women are paupers. One private female patient, one pauper male patient, and one pauper female patient are absent on pass. The number of patients actually resident is thus 414.

The asylum is overcrowded, but the population contains 46 boarders, 15 private and 31 pauper patients. The removal of these persons, whose number is not increasing, is not recommended, but it seems desirable that no fresh boarders, either private or pauper, should be admitted.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	1	1	24	24	50
Discharges recovered, .	0	0	12	8	20
Discharges unrecovered,	2	0	3	8	13
Deaths,	1	2	10	9	22

These figures show a small diminution of the population since the 15th of January. In 5 instances death was caused by brain disease, in 5 by phthisis, in 3 by pneumonia, in 3 by heart disease, in 3 by senile decay and bronchitis, in 1 by kidney disease, in 1 by pyæmia, and in 1 by influenza. In the cases of 21 of the 22 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. There are many patients labouring under grave forms of mental disease, but at present the bodily health both of the men and the women appears to be very satisfactory. The Case Books are well kept, and much was seen that indicated conscientiousness and ability in the medical treatment of the patients.

There are 31 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons and the seclusion of 1. Twenty-nine of the entries refer to the use of restraint to secure the keeping of bandages in their place in the case of a patient whose toes had been amputated in the asylum, in consequence of frost-bite before his admission. No accident is recorded, and only 1 escape. Fourteen attendants have resigned, and 5 have been dismissed, 3 having been dismissed because it was thought that they were rough in the treatment of the patients.

Many important changes have taken place since the Reporter last visited the asylum. Many of the day-rooms on both sides of the house have been

tastefully painted; two of the day-rooms, one on each side, and the corridors adjoining, have been refloored with pitch-pine; comfortable couches have been provided both for men and women; chairs have been greatly increased in number; there are more pictures on the walls; the green house has been greatly enlarged—the work being done by patients—in order to have a larger supply of plants in flower for the wards; the chapel has been made more comfortable, and capable of accommodating a larger number of patients; six slow-combustion stoves have been fitted up—3 on each side of the house—in order to make the sleeping-rooms warmer; fire buckets have been provided. All these changes have been made with the design of adding to the comfort and well-being of the inmates, of increasing the contentment of the incurable, and the chances of recovery in the case of the curable. They are recorded here with much satisfaction. The painting of the other wards, both day-room and dormitory, is going on, and arrangements are already made for extensive reflooring of the day-rooms, and for cleaning the floors of the dormitories, so as to allow of their being waxed and polished. Wet scrubbing of floors in the asylum will come to an end ere long.

The alterations of the structure of the main building and the thorough overhauling of the general sanitary arrangements are still under consideration. They are urgently required, and it is hoped they will be carried out with as little delay as possible.

It is expected that the asylum will very soon have an abundant supply of water. It is difficult to form an estimate of the comfort this will bring, not only to the patients, but to all concerned in their management.

A room, apart from the *post-mortem* room, is being fitted up for pathological research. This is much to be commended, as showing a desire on the part of the Medical Superintendent to use the opportunities which his position affords for adding to our knowledge of mental diseases.

The clothing and general condition of the inmates were highly satisfactory. Much has been done to make their surroundings bright, cheerful, and comfortable, and there is promise that still more will be done.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Stirling District Asylum.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 12th March 1890.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

There are 44 certificated patients at present on the register of the asylum—15 gentlemen and 29 ladies. Of these, 1 gentleman and 1 lady are absent on probation.

Mavisbank Asylum.

Since last visit the following changes among the certificated patients have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	5	13	18
Discharges recovered,	4	4	8
Discharges unrecovered,	4	5	9
Deaths,	—	1	1

The present number of voluntary inmates is 10—7 gentlemen and 3 ladies. Since last visit 13 voluntary inmates have been admitted—8 gentlemen and 5 ladies, and 17 have left—7 gentlemen and 10 ladies. The movement among the voluntary inmates has thus been very active.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

The asylum is licensed to receive 45 patients, but the number of patients now on the register is 52. Of these, 7 ladies are resident in Linden Lodge. As already stated, 2 patients are absent on probation.

The repainting of many parts of the establishment is now in progress, and additions and repairs are to be made to the furniture.

Much ability is shown in the management of the asylum.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
21st June 1890.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Mavisbank Asylum.

There are 12 gentlemen and 24 ladies resident in the asylum as certificated patients. Besides those at present in the institution, 1 gentleman absent on pass, and 1 lady absent on statutory probation, are on the register.

Since last visit 5 ladies under certificates have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered, and 1 gentleman and 6 ladies have been discharged unrecovered.

Seven gentlemen and 2 ladies are resident as voluntary inmates. Four gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 4 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left.

There has been no death.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains 7 entries. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 lady for surgical reasons. There has been no escape and no accident.

The asylum continues to be managed with much ability. No complaint was made by any of the patients. A considerable amount of liberty is enjoyed by the majority.

Several repairs and redecorations have been made since last visit, and others are in progress.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Mollendo House Asylum.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
6th March 1890.

There are 3 men and 18 women at present in the asylum, all under certificates.

Since last visit 3 ladies under certificates have been admitted, and 1 lady has been discharged.

There is no one at present in the house as a voluntary inmate, but since last visit 1 voluntary inmate, a lady, has left.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in good order and very clean.

The bathing arrangements appear to be quite satisfactory.

The books were found in good order, and written up to date.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
2nd December 1890.

There are 3 men and 16 women at present in the asylum under certificates. Two women are voluntary inmates. The changes that have taken place since last visit are the admission of 2 female patients, and the discharge of 4 female patients, 2 recovered and 2 unrecovered; 2 ladies have also been admitted as voluntary inmates.

The house was found in good order, and there was evidence that care was taken to provide adequately for the requirements of the inmates.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
1st March 1890.

There are 63 patients at present on the registers of the asylum--23 gentlemen and 37 ladies who are certificated, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady who are voluntary inmates; 1 of the certificated ladies is absent on probation.

Since last visit 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered, 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 ladies have died. These are the changes which have occurred among the certificated inmates. The changes among the voluntary inmates during the same period consist of the admission of 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies, and of the discharge of 1 gentleman and 4 ladies.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person in the treatment of a surgical affection, and the seclusion of 2 persons, who were violent and dangerous to themselves and their fellow-patients.

Two accidents are recorded, one of a trifling character in the case of

an epileptic who fell, and the other an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide. Appendix B.

The establishment was found in excellent order, and the inmates appear to be treated with great skill, kindness, and liberality. The presence of lady attendants or companions continues to be a marked feature of the management. Commissioners' Entries.

At the time of the visit there was a complete absence of excitement among the patients, and no patient had a complaint of any kind to make. Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy. Saughton Hall Asylum.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
31st October 1890.

There are 60 certificated patients and 3 voluntary inmates now in the asylum. Of the certificated patients 23 are gentlemen and 37 are ladies. Besides those now resident, 1 lady is on the register who is absent on probation.

The changes which have taken place among the certificated patients since last visit are the admission of 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies, the discharge, recovered, of 1 gentleman and 1 lady, the discharge, unrecovered, of 1 gentleman and 2 ladies, and the deaths of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady.

The voluntary inmates at present are 2 gentlemen and 1 lady. Since last visit 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted, and 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis of the insane in one case, and to congestion of the lungs in two cases.

There has been no accident and no escape. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry. It refers to the use on one occasion of seclusion in the treatment of a patient. The general health of the patients is satisfactory. One gentleman and 2 ladies, however, are confined to bed.

The patients were found comfortably and suitably provided for. Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that they receive judicious and kindly care, and that they are treated in a skilful manner. The accommodation provided at Balgreen continues to be worthy of special commendation. It is admirably suited to its purpose, though all its arrangements are undistinguishable from those of a first-class private mansion.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
7th January 1890. Westermains Asylum.

There are 15 certificated patients and 1 voluntary inmate at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 1 lady has been transferred to another asylum, and 1 lady has been admitted. No other change has taken place.

The house continues to be well kept in every way, and the patients have their requirements provided for with kindness and care.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
5th June 1890.

There are 16 patients under certificates and 2 voluntary inmates at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 2 certificated patients have been admitted and 1 has been discharged. During the same period 2 voluntary inmates have been admitted and 1 has left.

Additions to the furniture and decoration of the house continue to be made, and all the rooms have the aspect of rooms in an ordinary house, occupied by persons in comfortable circumstances.

In the treatment of the patients there is evidence of much kindness and liberality.

The books are carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Whitehouse Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
22nd February 1890.

There are 4 gentlemen and 19 ladies at present in the asylum. Of these, 2 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit there has been no admission, discharge, or death.

All parts of the house were seen, and were found in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories presented an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort.

Everything that was seen indicated a kindly, liberal, and considerate treatment of the inmates, and the visit left nothing but pleasant impressions.

The books and registers were examined, and found in good order.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
3rd December 1890.

There are 4 gentlemen and 18 ladies at present in the asylum. Of these 2 ladies are voluntary inmates. The only change since last visit is the death of 1 lady. She was 87 years of age, and had been resident in the establishment for 26 years.

The house presented its usual aspect of cheerful comfort, and the inmates appeared to have all their requirements liberally provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
10th January 1890.

There are 103 patients, 49 of whom are men and 54 of whom are women, at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 11 men and 9 women have been admitted; 1 man and 8 women have been discharged recovered; 9 men and 5 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 3 men have died.

The present number of inmates is thus 6 less than the number at the date of the preceding entry. Of the 14 persons discharged unrecovered, 2 were transferred to other asylums, 2 were taken home by their friends, and 10 were boarded by the parochial authorities in private dwellings. It is satisfactory to find in the number who have been boarded out an indication that efforts are being made to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of patients in the asylum, by the removal of those for whom the arrangements of an asylum have ceased to be required.

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to brain disease, and in 1 case to phthisis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 20 entries. These refer to the use of seclusion on one occasion in the treatment of 1 patient, and the use of the camisole for 19 days in the treatment of another patient. There has been no accident of any kind to a patient for more than two years. No patient has escaped.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They gave evidence of contentment, and their requirements appear to be adequately provided for. The New Year season has been enlivened for them by two "treats," handsome gifts of appropriate luxuries having been made on one occasion by Mr John Polson of Westmount, and on another occasion by Mr William Fulton of Glenfield. Such breaks in the routine of asylum life are productive of much happiness.

The wards were found in excellent order. Repainting, repapering, and repairs of furniture are duly attended to.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully kept.

ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
14th June 1890.

Appendix B.
Commissioners
Entries.

There are 40 men and 51 women at present in the asylum, or 91 patients in all.

Since the date of last visit 7 men and 5 women have been admitted; 15 men and 5 women have been discharged; and 1 man and 3 women have died. Twelve of the patients discharged left the asylum as unrecovered and 8 as recovered.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. Only 1 escape has taken place.

One attendant has resigned and two have been dismissed—both for neglect of duty.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. New carpeting has been supplied to the sleeping-rooms. The linoleum of the lower day-rooms has been renewed, and several of the wards on both sides have been freshly papered and painted. The surroundings of the patients are made bright and pleasant, and the effect of this is quite apparent in the tranquillity and contentment which prevail. Both the state of the wards and the condition of the inmates reflect very creditably on all concerned in the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
6th and 7th January 1890.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 550 patients at present in the asylum. Of these 274 are men and 276 are women. No patient whose name is on the register is absent on probation or for any other cause.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	37	47	84
Discharges recovered,	16	16	32
Discharges unrecovered,	14	22	36
Deaths,	14	6	20

Owing to these changes the present population of the asylum is less by 4 persons than it was at the date of the preceding entry. Nine of the patients discharged unrecovered, 3 men and 6 women, have been boarded out in the country; the other 27 were either taken home by their friends, or were transferred to other asylums. During the year 1889, which has just ended, 6 men and 18 women were boarded out; and only 1 woman, and no man, has as yet had to be replaced in the asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis and other diseases of the brain in 10 cases, to pulmonary diseases in 7 cases, and to aortic disease, cancer of the stomach, and exhaustion from acute mania each in 1 case. The ages at death were an average of 46 years among men and 35 years among women. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 12 cases.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 16. These refer to the seclusion—that is, the keeping of a patient in a room by himself or herself, from which he or she cannot get out—of 10 persons. In most of these cases the seclusion was on account of the excitement of the patients secluded, but in some cases it was on account of the patients being confined to bed by bodily illness. Three accidents, none of a very serious character, are recorded in the Register of Accidents. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The overcrowding of the main building—especially in the female wing—to which attention was drawn in the preceding entry, still continues. The small reduction in the total number of the inmates is due entirely to a reduction in the number of men, the number of females having, indeed, slightly increased. It is understood that the best means of providing the additional accommodation which is required is at present under consideration by the Asylum Committee. Whatever plan is adopted, the opportunity of providing the institution with satisfactory hospital accommodation should not be lost.

Appendix B.
 Commissioners'
 Entries.
 Parochial
 Asylums.
 Barony
 Parochial
 Asylum.

The day-rooms and dormitories and other parts of the establishment were found, as usual, in excellent order. The requirements of the patients are provided for in a praiseworthy manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
 5th June 1890.

There are 280 men and 263 women, or 543 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum; of these 1 woman is absent on pass.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	41	34	75
Discharges recovered,	13	15	28
Discharges unrecovered,	11	25	36
Deaths,	11	6	17

In the cases of 11 of the 17 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. Ten of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 4 as due to diseases of the respiratory organs, 1 as due to heart disease, 1 as due to senile decay, and 1 as due to asphyxia from impaction of food in the throat.

There are 11 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 3 persons. Two patients escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. One accident is recorded—fracture of the ulna.

A large extension of the asylum has been resolved on, and the plans have already been prepared. This will relieve the overcrowding, and will greatly increase the hospital accommodation. The last is so much needed that there should be as little delay as possible in beginning to build.

The wards were, as usual, in good order; and the clothing and bedding of the patients, and their condition generally, were quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Glasgow
 Parochial
 Asylum.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
 20th January 1890.

There are 126 patients in the asylum.

Since last visit 34 have been admitted; 11 have been discharged recovered; and 4 have died.

The wards continue to be kept in as satisfactory a manner as the circumstances permit; and the patients are treated with judicious kindness.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries; these refer to the placing of 2 patients in seclusion.

Some repainting and repapering of the wards has been done since last visit, and this has given to the rooms a greater air of cheerfulness.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
 31st May 1890.

There are 121 women at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 26 women have been admitted, 11 have been discharged recovered, 13 have been discharged unrecovered, and 7 have died. The causes of death were pneumonia in 2 instances, phthisis in 2 instances, and heart disease, liver disease, and old age in 1 instance each.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries, referring to the use of the gloves for half an hour in the case of 1 patient, and to the seclusion of 2 patients for periods of 1 hour and 4 hours. Only 1 accident is recorded, and it was of a trifling nature.

Much ability is shown in the management of the asylum and the treatment of the inmates, which are conducted under difficulties.

The books and registers are kept with care and accuracy.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
11th February 1890.Appendix B.
Commissioner's
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Govan
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 246 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these 123 men and 122 women are resident in the institution, and 1 woman is absent on pass.

Since last visit 24 men and 30 women have been admitted; 5 men and 10 women have been discharged recovered; 12 men and 12 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 6 men and 7 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 7 cases to brain disease, in 1 case to pneumonia, in 3 cases to affections of the abdominal viscera, in 1 case to senile mania, and in 1 case to self-inflicted injury of the throat. In the last-mentioned case the injury was inflicted before the patient was brought to the asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 9 entries. They refer to the use of the muff in the treatment of 4 patients, in the case of 2 of them on account of violent conduct, and in the case of the other 2 to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Five patients escaped and were not brought back till they had been absent for at least one night. No serious accident has occurred.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was creditable to those in charge, in view of the difficulties which arise from the over-crowded state of the establishment. These difficulties are now, it is believed, within measurable distance of being removed, as the Govan District Lunacy Board have acquired a site for a new asylum, and are now engaged in considering the plan to be adopted for the building.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
23rd August 1890.

There are 124 men and 123 women at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 26 men and 23 women have been admitted, 13 men and 14 women have been discharged as recovered, and 6 men and 6 women have died.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 1 person who was under surgical treatment.

One accident is recorded—the drowning of a patient while bathing, on the occasion of the annual pic-nic. The occurrence was the cause of much distress to the officials, but inquiry did not show that any one was to blame.

Ten attendants have resigned, and their places have been filled.

The present staff of attendants appears to be very satisfactory. The women have worn a neat uniform for nearly two years, and it is suggested that serge jackets should be given to the men.

The food is cooked by an ordinary inmate, who does her work fairly well, but the Parochial Board should consider whether a paid cook is not desirable, in view of the fact that the number of sick and feeble patients is large.

The over-crowded state of the asylum was never more apparent than at this visit. The subject has been referred to in many previous entries. It is not necessary to refer to it again, because it will ere very long come to an end, the District Lunacy Board having resolved to build an asylum. Indeed, considerable progress has been made, the site having been purchased, and the plans accepted.

There is reason to hope that the new asylum will be second to none in the country. When it is occupied this establishment will cease to be over-crowded.

All parts of the asylum were clean, fresh, and in excellent order. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be, as usual, very carefully kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
8th January 1890.Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 272 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these 152 are men and 120 are women; all are at this date resident in the institution.

Appendix B.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Commissioners' entries,	Admissions, 45	17	62
Parochial Asylums,	Discharges recovered, 24	13	37
	Discharges unrecovered, 13	5	18
	Deaths, 10	5	15

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis and other diseases of the brain in 7 cases, to cardiac disease in 2 cases, debility in 1 case, exhaustion from melancholia in 1 case, exhaustion from mania in 2 cases, suffocation during an epileptic fit in 1 case, and erysipelas in 1 case.

There have been 4 cases of erysipelas during the past half-year; this points to some defect in the sanitary arrangements of the establishment, probably some failure in the sewage pipes or drains. The leading of soil-pipes down the inside of the walls of the building instead of outside which prevails in this institution is an arrangement which generally produces mischief sooner or later, and the boxing in of the plumberwork instead of keeping it carefully exposed to view, makes it probable that serious defects may exist for a long time without being discovered. These facts should be kept in view in dealing with the matter.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 174. These refer to the use of dresses with the outlet for the hands sewn up to prevent the fingers from being used in tearing clothes, or removing surgical dressings. These have been used in the case of 5 patients. The number of patients who have escaped, and been absent at least 1 night before being brought back is 4. One accident has occurred—a case of fracture of the humerus.

The large number of cases of acute disease in this asylum again attracted attention. A much larger proportion of the inmates than is usual in asylums consist of freshly-admitted cases. Since the 17th January last year 156 patients have been admitted, though the total number of patients resident is only 272. This involves much more labour and anxiety on the part of the medical staff than is required in asylums where the annual admissions are less than a third, or as they are in some cases less than a fourth of the number resident. This exceptionally onerous character of the medical duties in the asylum ought to be recognised. It is satisfactory to state that the duties appear to be admirably performed.

The patients were found generally in a satisfactory condition. The wards were found clean and well aired. Carpeting and similar articles of furniture are in many instances worn out, and give an untidy appearance to the institution. The importance of avoiding all such departures from neatness and order should be kept in view. The inculcation of orderliness is one of the most useful curative influences which can be brought to bear on the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
12th June 1890.

There are 153 men and 125 women at present in the asylum, or 278 patients in all.

Since last visit, 44 men and 19 women have been admitted, 21 men and 10 women have been discharged as recovered, 13 men and 3 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 8 men and 1 woman have died.

In the cases of 8 of the 9 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and there is evidence that the medical treatment of the patients is conducted with great conscientiousness and ability.

There are 442 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 13 persons, chiefly to prevent the removal of clothing.

There is no entry in the Register of Accidents, but one falls to be recorded in it to-day. Shortly before the commencement of the visit, a male patient committed suicide by hanging. He was known to be suicidal, but was regarded as convalescent. From previous attacks of depression he had recovered, and there was good reason to believe that he was far on the way to recovery again.

Information has been given to the Procurator-Fiscal, and careful inquiry into the circumstances of the death are to be immediately made by him, and by the asylum authorities. The result will be communicated to the Board of Lunacy. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Only one escape has taken place. Two attendants have been dismissed, and 13 have resigned. Parochial Asylums.

Of the 278 patients now resident in the asylum, 156 are boarders, paying 12s. 6d. weekly. The asylum is a large one, and the movement in the population is unusually active, and represents great labour and anxiety on the part of the medical staff, who perform their duties very efficiently. In the last entry attention was directed to the onerous character of these duties—in many entries, indeed, this has been done—and a hope was expressed that they would be suitably recognised. That hope is repeated here. Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The wards were very clean and fresh, and the condition of the patients was quite satisfactory. The establishment is well managed, and the Superintendent and staff appear to be anxious to secure the comfort of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
11th January 1890.

Paisley Burgh
Parochial
Asylum.

There are 214 patients on the register of the asylum—114 men and 100 women. All are at present in the establishment except 1 man who is absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 13 men and 12 women have been admitted; 8 men and 6 women have been discharged recovered; 1 man and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 2 men have died. The deaths were due in 1 case to kidney disease, and in the other case to phthisis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry. It refers to the use of restraint on one occasion in a case of epileptic excitement, to prevent the patient from injuring himself. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent for more than a day before being brought back. One accident is recorded—fracture of the humerus, from a fall, in the case of an epileptic.

The asylum was found in excellent order; great tranquillity prevailed among the patients. No complaint was made. The wards were clean, comfortable-looking, and suitably warmed and ventilated.

An addition to each side of the house is in course of construction. Each addition consists of a projection containing 6 single rooms, 3 on the ground floor and 3 on the upper floor. It is expected they will be ready for occupation in the coming summer.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.
14th June 1890.

There are 115 men and 95 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 210 patients in all. Of these, 1 man is absent on probation and 1 woman is absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	21	11	32
Discharges recovered,	6	3	9
Discharges unrecovered,	9	7	16
Deaths,	5	6	11

The death-rate has been somewhat high. In the cases of 6 of the 11 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results are recorded in a book kept for the purpose. The Case Books were found written up to date.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no escape has taken place. One accident is recorded—dislocation of the shoulder from a fall. Three attendants have resigned, and 1 was dismissed in consequence of being rough to the patients.

A new and larger byre has been built, and an addition has been made to the

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

farm by leasing 14 acres of land. A good supply of milk will thus be secured, and at the same time the outdoor work for the men will be increased.

The projections containing the single rooms are almost finished, and will soon be ready for occupation. These single rooms were much wanted, and will make the management easier and safer.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. No complaint was made by any patient.

The books and registers were examined, and were found, as usual, to be carefully kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
21st March 1890.

There are 44 men and 48 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

The patient admitted came to the wards from the asylum, and the 3 patients discharged were transferred to care in private dwellings.

Both the mental and bodily condition of A. G. have changed considerably for the worse, and it is difficult to give her, in an establishment of this kind, the nursing she requires. Her removal to the asylum is therefore recommended.

The wards were found in good order, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory.

The registers are correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
21st October 1890.

The wards contain 94 inmates at this date, 45 being men and 49 being women.

Since last visit 5 men and 7 women have been admitted, 4 men and 4 women have been discharged, and 2 women have died.

There has been no accident and no escape.

Five of the patients discharged were placed in private dwellings. One of them was, however, found unsuitable and was sent back. Such failures must be expected to occur occasionally where a considerable number of patients are boarded out. It is impossible in some cases to be certain whether a patient will do well in a private dwelling until the experiment has been made, and the occurrence of a certain number of disappointments in such cases should not be allowed to prevent similar experiments being made in the future.

The condition of the patients was found to be satisfactory. They were clean, suitably clothed, and comfortable.

The wards were in good order. The supply of hot water for bathing and the bathing accommodation are insufficient to permit of the patients being bathed within a reasonable time. It is therefore understood, with decided approval, that the House Committee have at present under consideration arrangements for obviating these defects.

It is recommended that the floors of the dormitories should be waxed. This would prevent the necessity for frequent washing, which is attended with disadvantageous effects on the health of the inmates.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
22nd March 1890.

There are 26 men and 26 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 2 women have died.

Buchan Poorhouse.

Two of the women admitted came from the asylum, and one from her own home. Appendix B.

The patient who was discharged was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for management in the wards. Commissioners' Entries.

The wards were found very clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. The establishment continues to be very well managed. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

It would greatly improve the male day-room if the floor were covered with linoleum, in the same way as the floor of the female day-room was covered about seven years ago. Buchan Poorhouse.

Two accidents are recorded, both of them quite slight in character. No escape has taken place.

The books were examined, and were found to be written up to date and carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
17th October 1890.

The wards have their full number of inmates at present—26 men and 26 women.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 2 men and 2 women have been discharged. There has been no death.

The day being stormy, the men were found confined to the house, but they continue to be employed in the work of the farm in ordinary weather. The employment of the women at sewing, knitting, and kitchen and laundry work, is also well attended to. The patients were everywhere found in a satisfactory condition.

The house was found in excellent order, well aired and comfortable.

Since last visit the floors of the dormitories on the male side have been stained and varnished, and the whole of the lower flat and staircase on the male side have been repainted. This has greatly improved the appearance of the ward. It is again recommended that the floor of the male day-room should be covered with linoleum, as the female day-room is.

The management of the wards is conducted with great care and in a very creditable manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE, Cuninghame
Poorhouse.
29th January 1890.

There are 46 men and 50 women in the wards. The only change affecting the numbers which has taken place since last visit is the removal of 2 men to care in a private dwelling. There have been no deaths.

The patients were found to-day in a satisfactory condition, and there was frequent evidence that their requirements are satisfactorily provided for.

The wards were, as usual, found in excellent order.

The industrial features of the administration continue to be exceptionally well attended to; and to this the satisfactory state of the patients, both in their mental and bodily health, must be largely attributed.

There is no case of either restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. No accident of a serious character is recorded. There has been one escape.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
28th May 1890.

There are 47 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 4 men have been admitted, and 3 men have died.

One accident is recorded—fracture of the humerus. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One escape has taken place, and one attendant resigned, and one has been appointed.

The dining-hall has been repainted, and there has been repainting and repapering in other parts of the wards.

The success attending the efforts to get the patients engaged in useful work

Appendix B.	continues to be very satisfactory. The clear profit from the work done in the laundry for the outside public was £152, 13s. 10d. last year.
Commissioners' Entries.	The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were in all respects satisfactory.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	The books and registers were found to be correctly and carefully kept.
Dumbarton Poorhouse.	LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE, 30th January 1890.

There are 29 men and 28 women in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 2 men and 1 woman have died. The average age at death was 66 years.

The registers continue to be, as they have been for a long time, free from any record of patients having escaped, or accidents having occurred.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition, and everything that was seen during the visit bore evidence that the institution continues to be managed with great care and ability.

The industrial features of the administration continue to deserve special commendation.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
25th August 1890.

There are 29 men and 29 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, one of the two admitted coming from the District Asylum, and one coming from home. During the same period 1 man has been discharged as unrecovered, and is now with his friends, and removed from the poor-roll.

No fewer than 54 of the 58 patients in the wards are usefully employed. All these work actively, profitably, and interestedly, with the result that they have good health, are contented, and are easily managed.

Nearly all the patients may be said to be on parole within the grounds, and many of them are on parole beyond the grounds.

The farm and laundry are still worked in a way which proves very beneficial to the patients, and at the same time advantageous financially to the institution.

The management continues to deserve all the favourable things that have been said regarding it in former entries. The ability and conscientiousness of the governor and matron are widely recognised.

The books were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
15th March 1890.

There are 42 men and 57 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, 5 of the 6 being transferred from the asylum, and 1 transferred from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. During the same period 4 men and 1 woman have been discharged. Three of the patients discharged were removed to care in private dwellings; 1 escaped; and 1 had recovered. No death has taken place.

The wards were in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was very satisfactory, notwithstanding the increased difficulty in finding patients suitable for management in such an establishment, and the altered character of the inmates.

At the time of the visit 5 women were out of the institution on parole unaccompanied by an attendant, and in the afternoon 6 men are going out on parole. Few establishments for the insane can show so much trustworthiness and contentment, as the result of a kindly and judicious treatment.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
25th June 1890.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.Dundee East
Poorhouse.

There are 44 men and 55 women resident as patients in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted ; 3 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died. Of those admitted, 2 were brought from the asylum at Westgreen, 1 from Baldovan Institution for Imbeciles, and 1 from a private dwelling. Of those discharged, 1 was sent to the Royal Asylum and 2 to private dwellings. The death was due to diarrhoea.

There was great tranquillity among the patients during the visit, and everything that was seen tended to shew that their requirements are considerably and judiciously provided for.

The patients now in the wards seem to be of the class suitable for such an institution.

All parts of the establishment were found in admirable order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
14th March 1890.Dundee West
Poorhouse.

There are 40 men and 38 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 4 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

All the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum, and the patient who was discharged was sent back to the asylum.

J. Q. is proving to be unsuitable for management in an establishment of this kind, and his transference to the asylum is recommended.

The floors of all the day-rooms and dormitories, both on the male and female sides, are now waxed, and there is no longer any wet scrubbing in the wards. This change will act beneficially on the health of the inmates.

The wards were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean. The clothing of the inmates and the state of their beds were very satisfactory. Great attention continues to be given to the employment of both sexes in ways which are useful and healthy, and which tend to produce contentment.

The visit left a very favourable impression as to the way in which the establishment is managed.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
28th June 1890.

There are 40 men and 37 women on the register of the wards at present. All are resident except one man who was permitted to go out on pass, and having broken parole has not returned.

Since last visit 2 men and 3 women have been admitted ; 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged ; and 3 women have died. Four of those admitted were brought from Dundee Royal Asylum, and 1 from the Baldovan Institution. One of the patients discharged was J. Q., who was transferred to the Royal Asylum, in accordance with the recommendation made in the preceding entry ; the other 2 were taken home by their friends. The causes of death were angina pectoris, cerebritis, and disease of the kidneys.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were clean and in good order. No patient is confined to bed.

Praiseworthy attention continues to be devoted to the industrial occupation of the patients. Thirty-five men and 26 women are regularly employed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
4th March 1890.Edinburgh
City
Poorhouse.

There are 38 men and 40 women at present in the wards.

The only change since the wards were last visited consists of the discharge of 1 male patient as recovered.

The bathing arrangements appear to be quite satisfactory.

No accident has occurred, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint

Appendix B. and Seclusion. Two men wear a special dress, but this in no way restrains them.

Commissioners' Entries. Two of the men were found in bed, and more or less seriously ill. They require constant nursing, which it is difficult to give in an establishment of this kind. Their removal to the asylum is therefore recommended.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. The wards were found in excellent order, and very clean and fresh. More of the women are usefully employed than was the case formerly. This is a change in a very desirable direction, and it is hoped that the new head attendant will carry it still further.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
20th November 1890.

The present population of the wards consists of 38 men and 40 women.

Since last visit 3 men and 4 women have been admitted, 2 men and 2 women have been transferred from the wards to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and 1 man and 2 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to phthisis, morbus cordis, and cerebral apoplexy.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They were found clean, suitably clothed, and adequately provided for. The industrial occupation of both sexes continues to be well attended to. The wards were also in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Hamilton
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
1st February 1890.

There are 14 men and 18 women in the wards.

Since last visit 4 women have been admitted; 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged; and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

One of the patients admitted, E. E. or P. requires treatment such as can only be properly obtained in a fully equipped asylum, and her removal should therefore be effected at once. The man who was discharged made his escape, and not having been heard of for more than twenty-eight days, his name was removed from the books. The deaths are registered as due to cerebral apoplexy and old age.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. An excellent dinner was served to them during the visit, and their clothing was suitable and in good order.

The repainting and repapering which has been recently done has added greatly to the cheerfulness of the day-rooms; and it is recommended that similar repairs should be carried out in the remaining parts of the establishment.

The industrial occupation of the inmates continues to receive praiseworthy attention. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
4th June 1890.

There are 15 men and 17 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted and 1 woman has been discharged. The patient admitted came from his home, and the patient discharged was sent back to the asylum, as unsuitable for treatment in the wards of a poorhouse.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The dormitories on both sides have been repainted and repapered in a very satisfactory manner.

Objects of interest to the patients—such as birds and gold-fish—have been added to the furnishing of the day-rooms, and in other ways there is evidence that special habits and tastes are considered in a kindly spirit and judiciously indulged. It is always pleasant to have to record things of this kind.

The efforts to engage the inmates of both sexes in useful and healthy work

continues to be very successful. A large amount of garden and field work is done by the men, and the women are busily occupied in the laundry or in sewing or knitting.

The airing-courts are very well kept.

The books and registers are accurately and carefully kept.

Appendix B.
Commissioners
Entries.

Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
22nd February 1890.

Inveresk
Poorhouse.

There are 13 men and 13 woman at present in the wards.

There has been no change in the population since the date of last visit.

There are three empty beds on each side.

The wards were in excellent order and scrupulously clean.

The men and women were tidily clothed and were clean in their persons, but it is recommended that flannel underclothing be supplied to the men during the cold months of the year.

The patients appear to be happy and contented, and the management appears to be conducted in a spirit of kindness.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
3rd December 1890.

There are 15 men and 12 women at present in the wards.

There have been 2 men admitted since last visit, and 1 woman has died.

The wards were found in their usual good order. The patients were clean and well clothed. The flannel underclothing for the men, recommended in last entry, is being supplied.

The management continues to deserve cordial commendation.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
19th March 1890.

Kincardine
Poorhouse.

There are 20 men and 22 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

The 3 patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

On the female side there is 1 woman in excess of the number for which the wards are licensed. This arose from the sending of a patient without giving notice, and the number is to be reduced as soon as possible.

The wards were found in very good order, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory. They appear to be treated with liberality: they express contentment with their food: they are well clothed, and have good beds, and are usefully occupied.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
15th October 1890.

There are 20 men and 22 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men have been admitted, 2 have been transferred to other institutions, and 1 has died.

The inmates are well provided for in every way, except that the day-rooms are overcrowded when all the patients are assembled. If any opportunity occurs such as an addition to or a reconstruction of the buildings, this ought to be kept in view and remedied.

There was satisfactory evidence that the Superintendent and Matron give careful and kindly attention to the management of the patients, and the impression produced by the visit was very pleasing.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B

Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.Linthgow
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
22nd May 1890.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

All the patients admitted were transferred from the District Asylum, and the patient who was discharged was sent back to the asylum.

P. B. is a patient of dirty habits, which are becoming worse, and his removal to the asylum is recommended. He is not suitable for treatment in an establishment like this, in which there is only one attendant.

The recommendation in the last entry, as to the enlargement of the male day-room, has been carried out, and the result is most satisfactory. This room has a polished floor of pitch-pine, and a strip of linoleum surrounds the tables, which are covered with white wax-cloth. Two easy-chairs have been supplied, and some of the benches have been replaced by ordinary chairs.

In the airing-court a swing has been erected, and is much appreciated by the patients as an amusement. All these things add greatly to the comfort and well-being of the inmates, and it is to be hoped that similar changes will soon be made on the female side.

A direct communication between the sleeping-rooms occupied by the attendants and the dormitories would be an advantage, and is recommended.

The clothing of the patients is very satisfactory, and is kept in a most orderly manner. This refers both to the body and the bed clothing. Each patient has clean water when bathed, and is dried with a separate towel. If there were a general bath-room for the whole Poorhouse, the bathing of the patients could be carried out with less labour than it involves at present.

All parts of the house were very clean and in good order, and much was seen during the visit that indicated a kindly and intelligent management.

The books and registers were examined, and found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
3rd November 1890.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been transferred to the Stirling District Asylum, and 1 man has been admitted to the wards from the asylum.

There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. Their bodily health is good—they are well supplied with clothing, and they were found clean and tidy in person. Everything that was seen indicated that they are kindly and judiciously treated.

The industrial occupation of the patients is well attended to. Every patient is engaged in some kind of useful work, except in the case of 2 women whose bodily condition renders them unfit.

It is learned with approval that opportunities of recreation are provided. An evening entertainment which was given to them last Friday was one of these.

The benefit which has been conferred on the men by the enlargement of their day-room, and the improvement of the furniture, is very apparent; and it is greatly to be desired that a similar benefit should be conferred upon the women. The present female day-room is much too small for the number of its inmates.

In accordance with the recommendation made in the previous entry, the sleeping-rooms of the attendants and the dormitories of the patients have been made to communicate with each other by doors.

The institution has recently been fitted with electric fire-alarms, and the provision for escape in case of fire seems to be sufficient. It is recommended, however, that, as far as possible, doors of exit from the building should be made to open outwards.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
19th March 1890.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.Old Machar
Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 24 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 8 men and 4 women have been admitted, 6 men and 4 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. All the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum, and all the patients discharged were transferred from the wards to care in private dwellings.

An extension of the wards on both sides of the house has been sanctioned. This will give additional accommodation for 5 men and 5 women. The floor space in the dormitories for each patient will be considerably increased, and the floor space in the day-rooms slightly decreased.

The wards were in good order, and the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

No accident is recorded, nor has any escape taken place.

Structural arrangements are at present in progress which will greatly improve the laundry and wash-house.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
15th October 1890.

There are 30 men and 30 women at present resident as patients in the wards.

Since last visit 9 men and 14 women have been admitted; 1 man and 4 women have been discharged recovered; 1 man and 2 women have been transferred to private dwellings; and 2 men and 2 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to gangrenous cellulitis, phthisis, disease of the kidneys, and senile decay.

The wards were found in excellent order. The new dormitories are now in occupation, and they appear to be well suited for the purpose.

The inmates were found carefully and kindly treated. No complaint was made. It is recommended, however, as the inmates consist to a large extent of old and feeble persons, that a strong cushioned seat or sofa should be placed in each day-room for the use of such patients. Since the recent addition to the number of inmates, the desirability of this has become more obvious than it was previously.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
31st January 1890.Old Monkland
Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 25 women in the wards. Since last visit 7 men have been admitted; 1 man has been discharged recovered; 3 men have been discharged unrecovered; and 3 men have died. Of those discharged unrecovered 2 were removed to asylums, and 1 was boarded out in a private dwelling.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease, epilepsy, and debility.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. Their wants are judiciously and liberally supplied. Dinner was served during the visit. The food was abundant, and excellent in quality. The broth contained a liberal amount of good vegetables, and was pleasant to taste. The fish and potatoes, which also formed part of the dinner, were good and well cooked.

The wards were in excellent order—clean, well-aired, and comfortable.

The appearance of the dining-rooms has been greatly improved by the recent addition of pictures on the walls.

It is understood that negotiations for the acquisition of additional land are now in progress, and will probably lead to the institution being soon in possession of a very desirable addition to its resources.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and accurately kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
24th May 1890.Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
Old Monkland Poorhouse.

There are 25 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted and 2 women have been discharged. No death has taken place. One of the women discharged left the institution as recovered, and the other was sent back to an asylum, as unsuitable for treatment in this establishment.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no escape has taken place. Only one accident is recorded, and that was of a trifling character.

The wards were very clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were, as usual, found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
20th February 1890.

There are 18 men and 20 women resident at this date as inmates in the wards.

The only changes that have taken place affecting the number resident since last visit are the deaths of 2 men, one from paralysis and one from cancer.

Many things were seen during the visit to-day which indicated that the requirements of the patients are liberally and judiciously considered.

The condition of the men's wards and of the inmates of these wards, as to tidiness and cleanliness, still continues to present an unfavourable contrast to the condition of the wards and patients on the female side. The industrial occupation of the men is, however, better attended to than it used to be.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
15th May 1890.

There are 19 men and 20 women in the wards. The only change since the date of last visit is the admission of one man.

The wards were in excellent order and scrupulously clean. They are very tastefully painted. The only thing they want now to make them thoroughly satisfactory is decoration by a few bright pictures.

The condition of the inmates, both men and women, was quite satisfactory.

It is pleasing to be able to record, that with 5 exceptions, every patient in the wards is usefully employed. Those who do not work are unfit to do so from physical infirmity.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
28th February 1890.

There are 16 men at present in the wards.

Since last visit 8 men have been admitted, and 8 have been discharged as unrecovered.

The Register of Restraint and the Register of Accidents continue to be without an entry.

The wards were found in excellent order. The men were well clothed, and had the aspect of being well fed and engaged in an adequate amount of healthy outdoor work. They were without complaint and their contentment indicated a kind and liberal treatment. The registers are kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
19th November 1890.

These wards continue to be fully occupied, the number of inmates being 16. Since last visit 1 patient has been admitted, and 1 has been discharged as recovered, and placed in the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse.

The management of the wards is quite satisfactory. The patients have

their requirements adequately supplied; and they are considerably and judiciously treated. Appendix B.

The books and registers are regularly and correctly kept.

Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
12th February 1890.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

There are 18 men and 15 women in the wards as patients. Since last visit 4 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man has died. Of the 4 patients discharged unrecovered; 3 were sent back to the asylum at Dumfries, and 1 was removed to a private dwelling. The cause of death was senile decay at the age of 73 years.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

The patients continue to indicate by their condition that they are kindly and intelligently treated.

It is proposed to make a small room for the female attendant, in the corner of the day-room, now used for a clothes store. This will somewhat reduce the floor space for the patients, but the advantages which will be obtained will more than counterbalance this.

The apparatus for heating water for the baths, either on the male or female side, has never been sufficient for the purpose. At present all the hot water for the male bath has to be carried from the ordinary probationary ward, and for the female bath from the laundry. In both cases this means that the water has to be carried a very considerable distance. A thoroughly efficient range and boiler with a detached reservoir should be placed in each ward, instead of the present grates.

Nothing has been done towards curing the smoky chimneys, which are causes of discomfort both on the male and female sides.

No attention has been paid to the recommendation that the female airing-court should be enlarged, either in the way suggested in the entry of 26th June 1888, or by connecting the present court with the new bleaching-green by means of a door.

It would be a great improvement if the wall of the male day-room were lined with wood about 4 feet 6 inches high, and the upper part papered. The male dormitories and one of the female dormitories should have the walls papered.

Some cheerful-looking pictures should be placed on the walls of both the male and the female wards.

The chaff beds still in use in the female wards should be replaced, as occasion arises, by hair mattresses.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
23rd May 1890.

There are 18 men and 15 women at present in the wards. There have been no changes in the population since the date of last visit, and no escape or accident has occurred.

The condition of the patients as to cleanliness and clothing was satisfactory. The stock of clothing is abundant, and its quality good.

The physical health and condition of the patients are at present good and indicative of a satisfactory dietary. Fifteen of the men were found at work outside; 1 was engaged at whitewashing, and 1 was assisting in the work of the wards. The man who is blind is unemployed. Twelve of the women were employed in the laundry, kitchen, or at needlework. The appearance of the walls of the male day-room is not satisfactory. The plaster is broken by the chairs pressing against it. The recommendation as to lining the walls of this room with wood about 4½ feet high is here repeated. The walls of this day-room and also those of the male dormitories require papering.

The room for the attendant has now been formed in the corner of the female day-room and it is a suitable and convenient apartment. In making this alteration a window which formerly served the water-closet has been added to the day-room. Both this day-room and a female dormitory have been re-papered.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

The bathing arrangements are still defective. Owing to the distance the hot water has to be carried, the bathing of the patients consumes a whole day, which is a waste of time. The fitting in of a range with a boiler and a reservoir, which is suggested in previous entry, is again recommended.

A door has been made between the female airing-court and the bleaching-green, and it is understood that the latter is to be separated from the grounds of the ordinary wards by a paling.

The wards were found clean and in good order. None of the present inmates appeared unsuitable for their present position.

The registers and books were found correctly kept, and written up to date.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILES.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
15th March 1890.

There are 32 boys and 22 girls at present in the institution. Of these, 3 boys and 2 girls are not paupers.

Since last visit 4 boys and 3 girls have been admitted, and 2 boys and 1 girl have died.

The number of pupils is thus increasing, but there are still some vacant beds.

Since last visit many of the day-rooms and dormitories have been very tastefully painted. Nearly all of the floors have been stained and varnished, and wet scrubbing has practically ceased. This cannot fail to tell beneficially on the health of the children. All the wards were found in excellent order, and they present an aspect of great brightness and cheerfulness.

The recommendations in the last entry have received effect. Couches for feeble children have been provided, and the beds have additional covering in winter.

A few of the children have reached an age when their removal from the institution seems desirable.

The management continues to deserve the favourable things that have been said regarding it in former entries, and the teaching and training of the children are still most satisfactory.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
26th June 1890.

There are 55 pupils at present in the institution. The private boarders are 3 boys and 3 girls, and the pauper boarders are 31 boys and 18 girls.

Since last visit 1 female private pupil has been admitted, and 3 male pauper pupils have been admitted. One boy and 1 girl, both paupers, have been discharged, and 1 pauper girl died of convulsions.

The institution is managed in a very able and successful way. The training of the children, so far as they are suitable for training, is carried on with energy and intelligence.

The painting and decoration of the rooms have received great attention during the past two years. Nearly the whole establishment has been repainted, and the appearance of the rooms has been very much improved.

It is recommended that the room now used as the recreation hall should be used as the schoolroom. The present schoolroom is too crowded when the children are being taught, and a convenient opportunity is afforded for making the change here suggested, as the floor of the present schoolroom is about to be relaid.

The impression received during the visit was very favourable to those responsible for the management.

The books and registers are regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 14th January 1890.

Appendix B.

There are 195 pupils at present in the institution. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTALS.
Private Boarders, paid for by their friends,	16	10	26
Pauper Boarders, paid for by parochial boards,	55	21	76
Elected Pupils, maintained free of cost by the institution,	55	38	93
	126	69	195

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

Since last visit 1 boy and 2 girls have been admitted as private boarders, 3 boys and 3 girls as pauper boarders, and 1 boy and 2 girls as elected pupils. Four boys and 5 girls have left, and 5 boys and 2 girls have died. The number of pupils, though reduced from what it was at the date of last visit, is still above the number for which the institution is licensed, and there is still overcrowding. The overcrowding is especially evident in the dining-hall, but it also exists in all departments of the establishment. It is understood that the necessity for taking immediate steps for relieving the overcrowding is receiving due consideration by the directors; and it is hoped that an extension of the buildings will be proceeded with at an early date. The mode in which this extension is made will necessarily have an important influence on the future of the institution, and this is no doubt fully recognised by the Directors. It is unnecessary here to add anything to what is stated in regard to the matter in the preceding entry. It may be permitted, however, to press specially the importance of providing, as part of the arrangements, a fully equipped covered play-ground. This, as has been often pointed out is urgently required independent altogether of the question of a general increase of the accommodation. It is pleasing to record the fact which was made evident during the visit that the institution is, in spite of the difficulties resulting from overcrowding, fulfilling its aims in a very satisfactory manner. The efforts to cultivate the capacities of the pupils for usefulness and self-help are ably and successfully carried on. The orderliness and cheerfulness of the children, and the neatness and comfort of their clothing and surroundings, again call for favourable notice.

The day-rooms, dormitories, corridors, &c. were clean and in excellent order. The floors alluded to in the last entry as needing repair have been laid with pitch pine, or are about to be so. The same course should be adopted with the flooring of the nursery day-room.

The registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 19th May 1890.

There are at present 192 inmates, of whom 27—17 males and 10 females—are private pupils, 90—53 males and 37 females—are elected pupils, and 75—54 males and 21 females—are paupers.

Since last visit there have been 6 admissions—5 males and 1 female; 5 discharges—3 males and 2 females; and 4 deaths—all males.

Considerable progress has already been made with the enlargement of the dining-hall, and it is understood that, when this work is completed, the erection of new schoolrooms, with a covered playground, is to be commenced.

Mr Skene was not at home at the time of the visit, but everything was found in most excellent order. The state of the day-rooms and dormitories and the condition of the inmates were highly satisfactory. The school work appears to be carried on in a very painstaking and conscientious manner, and the results in the cases of many of the pupils are most gratifying, and reflect credit on all concerned in the management of the institution.

The books and registers were as usual found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

Commissioners'
Entries.General
Prison, Perth.

PERTH, 20th February 1890.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I visited the Lunatic Department of the General Prison here to-day. The persons confined in the Department at this date are 47 men and 12 women.

Since the last visit of a Commissioner in Lunacy, 9 men and 1 woman have been admitted, and 7 men have been discharged. There has been no death.

The way in which the inmates are provided for in these wards continues to deserve the very favourable opinions which have been expressed in previous reports.

Complete order is maintained without resorting to the use of mechanical restraint or the enforcement of irksome discipline, and very successful efforts are made to ameliorate the mental condition of the inmates.

PERTH, 17th May 1890.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I have to report that I visited yesterday the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison.

There are at present 45 men and 15 women in the Department.

Since last visit 3 women have been admitted and 2 men have been discharged.

No inmate was found in seclusion or under any form of mechanical restraint.

At the time of the visit 15 men were actively engaged in garden work, 3 men were working as masons, 2 men as painters, and 2 men as house-workers, or assistants to the warders. In other words, 22 of the men, or 50 per cent. of their whole number, were actively engaged in work of a useful and healthy character. This is a highly satisfactory outcome of management, yet it was not so satisfactory as it might have been, if the visit had been paid earlier in the day, or on a different day. The whole number of the men, who have been led to occupy themselves usefully, is 29, or about 64 per cent., but, from sickness and other causes, some of them were not actually employed when the visit was paid.

The industrial occupation of the women is not less extensive and satisfactory than that of the men.

The wards, both day-rooms and dormitories, were in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates, as regards clothing, cleanliness, dietary, &c., was all that could be desired.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.Reports on
Patients in
Private
Dwellings.
Report by Dr
Sibbald.

REPORT BY DR SIBBALD.

I have to report that during the past year I visited the patients in private dwellings resident in the county of Midlothian. The following statement shows the number of each class of patients visited:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS—

	M.	F.	T.			
<i>Under Curatory—</i>						
Resident with strangers,	4	9	13			
Resident with relatives,	—	4	4			
<i>Not under Curatory—</i>						
Resident with strangers,	6	16	22			
Total private patients,	—	—	—	10	29	39

PAUPER PATIENTS—

Resident with strangers,	12	36	48			
Resident with relatives,	22	38	60			
Total pauper patients,	—	—	—	34	74	108
Total private and pauper,				44	103	147

The following statement shows the number of each class, according as they were provided for either as single patients or in specially licensed houses:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS—

	M.	F.	T.
Single patients,	5	18	23
In specially licensed houses,	5	11	16

PAUPER PATIENTS—

Single patients,	28	49	77
In specially licensed houses,	6	25	31
Total,	44	103	147

The condition of the patients visited in the county of Midlothian during the year 1890 continues to afford evidence that the system under which patients are now provided for in private dwellings and subjected to official supervision is well adapted to promote the interests of the insane. A separate report upon the condition of each patient was, as usual, transmitted to the Board immediately after the patient was visited. In no case did the condition of the patient call for any important interference. In a few cases recommendations were made with a view to effect improvements, and in all cases these recommendations were complied with.

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There is again a slight decrease in the number of pauper patients. This, as has been said before, appears to be due to a growing preference among the authorities of the urban parishes for some of the rural parts of the county of Fife as places for the boarding out of their pauper lunatics. Most of the patients provided for in private dwellings by the parishes of the City of Edinburgh and St Cuthberts are now located in that county.

Private Patients.—During the year 2 female patients have been placed on the register of private patients; 1 female patient has been removed to another county; 1 female patient has been transferred to an asylum; and 1 male and 2 female patients have died.

Pauper Patients.—The changes that have taken place among the pauper patients are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	T.
Placed upon the Register in 1890,	1	2	3
Transferred from other counties,	—	—	—
Transferred from asylums,	2	4	6
	—	—	—
Total additions to the numbers in } Midlothian,	3	6	9
Transferred to other counties,	1	3	4
Transferred to asylums,	1	2	3
Recovered,	—	1	1
Removed from Poor Roll,	1	1	2
Died,	2	5	7
	—	—	—
Total Removals,	5	12	17

REPORT BY DR FRASER.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1890.

TABLE showing the Number of Patients visited and reported on in 1890.

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COUNTIES VISITED	Parishes Visited	Private and Curatory Patients			Pauper Patients.						Number of Patients Visited	Number of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1. Ayr,	29	4	2	6	33	36	69	16	46	62	137	217
2. Banff,	15	2	1	3	17	29	46	.	11	11	60	61
3. Berwick,	11	3	.	3	8	15	23	1	3	4	30	35
4. Caithness,	9	.	.	.	31	43	74	2	2	4	78	79
5. Clackmannan,	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	.	1	1	8	10
6. Dumbarton,	7	2	5	7	3	7	10	.	.	.	17	18
7. Elgin,	13	5	3	8	13	18	31	7	13	20	59	62
8. Forfar,	25	1	3	4	28	40	68	4	20	24	96	97
9. Haddington,	12	5	6	11	10	11	21	4	8	12	44	44
10. Inverness,	16	.	4	4	47	71	118	8	14	22	144	157
11. Kirkcudbright,	12	.	2	2	10	13	23	.	.	.	25	25
12. Lanark,	22	9	7	16	48	70	118	25	47	72	206	306
13. Nairn,	4	1	.	1	5	3	8	.	.	.	9	10
14. Orkney,	17	1	.	1	15	20	35	1	.	1	37	37
15. Peebles,	3	1	3	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	6	7
16. Renfrew,	12	2	4	6	7	19	26	.	3	3	35	35
17. Roxburgh	11	1	5	6	7	14	21	1	2	3	30	31
18. Selkirk,	3	.	1	1	.	7	7	.	.	.	8	8
19. Shetland	15	.	.	.	28	26	54	2	1	3	57	59
20. Stirling,	16	1	6	7	16	14	30	49	87	136	173	313
21. Sutherland,	11	.	.	.	17	23	40	.	.	.	40	41
22. Wigtown,	13	.	.	.	20	23	43	.	.	.	43	44
Totals,	279	39	53	92	365	507	872	120	258	378	1342	1696

Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.
Report by Dr Fraser.

The above table shows that, during 1890, I visited and reported upon 92 private patients and 1250 pauper lunatics resident in my district, which comprises 22 counties of Scotland. Every pauper lunatic within my area of visitation was visited and reported on.

Of the 1250 pauper lunatics visited during the year, 872 were provided for singly, and 378 were in specially licensed houses.

During the autumn of 1890, I revisited the 294 pauper lunatics who form the aggregations of the boarded-out insane in the counties of Ayr, Lanark, and Stirling, and I revisited 60 lunatics resident in other counties. The total number of visits paid, and of reports made to the Board, were 1696.

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Report by Dr
Fraser.

The general results of the year's visitation, in comparison with those of the previous year, are as follows :—

- (1) A decrease of 2 in the number of private patients.
- (2) An increase of 60 in the number of pauper lunatics, of whom 37 were provided for singly, and 23 were in specially licensed houses.
- (3) An increase of 121 in the number of visits paid and of reports made to the Board.

PAUPER LUNATICS.

General Observations.

It is, I think, due to the growing recognition of the fact that all persons who are insane do not require care and treatment in asylums, either in their own interests, or in the interests of the public, that there is now a yearly increase in the number of the insane who are provided for in private dwellings. It is owing to the influence of this conviction that the boarding-out of the pauper insane in Scotland is developing steadily and successfully, and has caused it to become an organised part of the lunacy administration of the large majority of the parochial boards of the county, more especially of those of the large urban parishes. It is now a systematic practice of these parochial boards to remove to private dwellings those of their pauper lunatics who do not require or who would not be benefitted by further care and treatment in asylums.

The extension of the private dwelling system is also due to the fact that the idea of what constitutes lunacy is being enlarged in general and medical opinion. The result of this extension of the domain of lunacy is to include among the insane a larger proportion of persons of weak mind, of depressed spirits or of excitable temperament, persons showing evidence of impaired memory or of mental decay, imbeciles of various grades of mental deficiency, and also of paralytics and epileptics in whom the mental condition is enfeebled.

The consequence of this is that we have a different class of persons to deal with in the insane at the present day from those who constituted the lunatics in bygone years. In former times asylums were only used as the receptacles of those lunatics who had been found unmanageable or furious, and it is doubtful whether many of the inmates of asylums in those days would have been suitable for domestic care. But seeing that persons of weak mind, of defective memory, and of varying degrees of imbecility, are now included among the insane, it will be at once evident that many of them must be suitable for care in private dwellings. The majority of the pauper lunatics removed from asylums to private dwellings, or intimated to the Board while resident in their own homes, consists of persons with various minor degrees of mental enfeeblement. The private dwelling system provides adequately for this class of persons, and its extension is necessary so long as such persons continue to be included among the insane.

General Condition of the Patients.

When a pauper patient is removed from an asylum to a private dwelling he is placed in a home similar in many ways to that from which he was removed when sent to the asylum, and in many instances it is superior to his former home. The guardian, when well selected, is respectable, kind, and considerate, and attends to the wants and comforts of the patient in an adequate manner. The patient under such a provision enjoys a large amount of liberty, and has many privileges and interests which a private dwelling can alone afford. He has employment of a healthy nature, and he generally improves, both bodily and mentally, in his new surroundings. My report to the Board under these circumstances is, that the patient is comfortable and contented, and has plenty to occupy him. This is often, in fact, the patient's own verdict on his provision. This description of the private dwelling system is substantially correct in a large percentage of instances.

There is, on the other hand, a small percentage of instances in which the selection of the guardian has not been satisfactory, or in which the patients are either wholly or partially unsuitable for domestic care. The interference of

the Board is recommended in all such cases, and those changes are called for Appendix C. which the interests of the patients demand.

In regard to the pauper lunatics under the care of relatives, the widest differences exist as to the satisfactoriness of their condition. These depend upon the characters of the relatives, and upon the standard of comfort which prevails in the district in which they live. A few cases are a source of anxiety, and sometimes of difficulty to the Board, and I refer to them in this report. But, taken as a whole, the pauper lunatics under the guardianship of relatives are satisfactorily cared for, and there are among such cases many gratifying instances of the greatest self-sacrifice, devotion and affection on the part of the relatives.

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Admissions.

The following table shows the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, who have been added during 1890, to those whom I found so provided for in the counties constituting my district during my visitation in 1889. These are admissions to the roll of single patients, and correspond to the admissions into an asylum. Two classes of patients form these admissions,—1st, those who had been removed from asylums as unrecovered, and placed in private dwellings; and 2nd, those who were resident in private dwellings at the time of their intimation as pauper lunatics.

TABLE showing the Admissions in each County during the Year.

Counties.	Placed under Private Care, on being Discharged from Asylums as Unrecovered.	Placed under Private Care, without having been Inmates of an Asylum.	Total Number placed under Private Care.	Of Patients placed under Private Care.	
				Placed under Guardianship of Relatives.	Placed under Guardianship of Unrelated Persons.
1. Ayr, . . .	17	4	21	11	10
2. Banff, . . .	5	3	8	2	6
3. Berwick, . . .	2	1	3	3	...
4. Caithness, . . .	...	7	7	5	2
5. Clackmannan, . . .	1	...	1	1	...
6. Dumbarton, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
7. Elgin, . . .	1	3	4	2	2
8. Forfar, . . .	4	7	11	7	4
9. Haddington, . . .	4	1	5	2	3
10. Inverness, . . .	13	10	23	13	10
11. Kirkcudbright, . . .	...	2	2	2	...
12. Lanark, . . .	20	17	37	15	22
13. Nairn, . . .	1	...	1	...	1
14. Orkney, . . .	...	2	2	1	1
15. Peebles, . . .	...	...	...	...	...
16. Renfrew, . . .	5	...	5	3	2
17. Roxburgh, . . .	4	1	5	3	2
18. Selkirk, . . .	1	...	1	1	...
19. Shetland, . . .	...	5	5	5	...
20. Stirling, . . .	21	3	24	2	22
21. Sutherland, . . .	2	3	5	5	...
22. Wigtown, . . .	2	2	4	3	1
Totals, . . .	103	71	174	86	88

It will be seen from the above table that the number of admissions during the year was 174, and that of these, 103 were patients who had been removed from asylums as unrecovered, and 71 were patients who had been intimated as pauper lunatics while resident in their own homes. This table also shows that 86 of the 174 new patients were placed with relatives, and that 88 were placed under the guardianship of strangers.

Of the 174 new patients, 105 were resident in the counties of Ayr, Inverness, Lanark, and Stirling, or over 60 per cent. Of these 105 patients, 71 were from

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asylums, and 34 were in private dwellings when intimated. Ayr, Lanark, and Stirling contain aggregations of boarded-out pauper lunatics, and a large percentage of the patients in these aggregations are chargeable to parishes not belonging to these counties. Of the 21 admissions in Ayrshire, 15 were chargeable to parishes in the county, and 7 to urban Glasgow parishes; of the 37 in Lanarkshire, 22 belonged to parishes of the county, and 14 to parishes of Renfrewshire; and of the 24 in Stirlingshire, 10 belonged to parishes of the county, and 14 to the urban parishes of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The county of Inverness, especially the parish of Inverness, has for many years been characterised by a comparatively large number of annual additions to the roll of patients under private care. Of the 23 admissions during the year 1890, 13 were from the District Asylum, and 10 were intimations of persons resident in private dwellings. Nineteen out of the 23 were chargeable to parishes of the county.

County of Banff.

In my report for last year I said that 'a further extension of the private dwelling system might, I think, be made in this county with advantage to the patients, to the ratepayers, and to the asylum.' I had been struck during the four years 1885 to 1888 with the fact that practically nothing had been done by the parochial officials of this county in utilising private dwellings as a provision for harmless and incurable pauper lunatics. I therefore deemed it advisable, in 1888 and 1889, to see every Inspector of Poor in the county, and to point out how little had been done by them during the last few years in removing their harmless and incurable pauper lunatics from the asylum to private dwellings. I gave them information about what had been done in this direction by parochial boards in other counties, and I urged them to bring the matter before their parochial boards, with the view of getting deputations from their boards appointed to visit the District Asylum, and to confer with the Superintendent as to the suitability of some of their pauper lunatics for care in private dwellings. I found that some of the Inspectors of Poor of this county had not visited the District Asylum for many years. I am able to report that, as a consequence of these suggestions, action was taken by many of the parochial boards, and the following table shows the great increase in the removal of unrecovered pauper lunatics from the District Asylum which was effected during 1889 and 1890. The movements in this direction during these years contrasts strongly with what took place during the four previous years. It would, according to my experience, be an immense advantage to the lunacy administration of every parish, if an annual visit were paid to the asylum, to which the pauper lunatics of the parish are sent, by a deputation from the parochial board, with the view of inquiring whether or not some of the pauper lunatics chargeable to the parish were suitable for private care. Such visits have the effect not only of causing the asylum authorities to review the condition of the inmates, and to consider with care the need of their further detention in the asylum, but also cause the parochial authorities to interest themselves more than they would otherwise do in the welfare of their lunatics.

TABLE showing the Number of Removals of Unrecovered Lunatics from the Banff District Asylum from 1885 to 1890, and how they were Disposed of.

Year.	Total Number Removed Unre- covered.	Removed from Poor-Roll.	Placed under Care in Private Dwellings as Pauper Lunatics.
1885	4	3	1
1886	3	3	...
1887	3	1	2
1888	3	1	2
1889	13	5	8
1890	20	9	11

It will be seen from the above table that the yearly discharges of unrecovered pauper lunatics from the Banff District Asylum, from 1885 to 1888, did not exceed 3 or 4, and that during 1889 these discharges rose to 13, and during 1890 to 20. The number of patients in private dwellings in this county increased by 19 during these two years. I have visited 15 of the 19,—4 having been removed to private dwellings since my visit in August 1890—and I have been able to report that they were suitable for private care, that they were well provided for, and that they were doing well in every way.

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It is always a noteworthy feature of every boarding-out movement at its beginning, that a large number of the pauper lunatics who are removed from the asylum unrecovered, are soon afterwards removed from the poor-roll. The relatives of many of these lunatics, when they come to know that asylum detention is no longer necessary, undertake to maintain them, and they are allowed to do so, on showing to the parochial board that they are able to do so in a satisfactory manner. It will be seen from the above table that 14 patients were removed from the poor-roll during the years 1889 and 1890.

The parochial boards of Fordyce and Cullen were the first to take action in 1889, and the result was, that the number of patients in private dwellings was increased by 3 in Fordyce and 4 in Cullen.

In 1889, the Inspector of Poor of Keith took the matter up in an energetic manner, and a deputation of the parochial boards visited the District Asylum in December of that year. There were then 10 pauper lunatics chargeable to this parish in the asylum. Seven patients were selected and removed to private dwellings during 1890, as a result of the visit, leaving only 3 out of 10 in the asylum. Of these 7 patients, 3 have since been certified as recovered, 1 has been removed from the poor-roll on account of his parents being able and willing to maintain him, and 3 are now pauper patients under the care of strangers in private dwellings. The Inspector of Poor has furnished me with a statement of the saving effected in the cost of maintenance of the pauper lunatics of this parish by this movement, and it shows that, in 1890, it will amount to about £57.

As the result of a similar action on the part of the Parochial Board of Rathven and their Inspector of Poor, there were eight patients removed from the District Asylum between November 1889 and October 1890, and of these 1 has been certified to be recovered and is now self-supporting, 3 have been removed from the poor-roll, 1 has died, and 3 remain as pauper patients in private dwellings under the care of strangers. There had practically been nothing previously done in this parish in removing patients to private care.

I expect to be able next year to effect a further development of this movement in the county.

Discharges.

There are four ways by which pauper lunatics are discharged from the roll of pauper lunatics in private dwellings,—1st, by recovery; 2nd, by removal from the poor roll; 3rd, by removal to asylums; and 4th, by death.

The following are the numbers which have been discharged in each of these ways in my district during the year:—

1. Recoveries,	28
2. Removals from Poor-Roll,	12
3. Removals to Asylums,	49
4. Deaths,	34
Total,	123

1. Recoveries.

The recoveries among the pauper lunatics visited and reported on during the year were 28. Of these, 10 were among patients who had been discharged from asylums on probation, and who were certified as recovered at the expiry of the probationary period. Patients on probation are not placed on the register of pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board. They are still on the registers of asylums. They are really out of, but techni-

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cally, or constructively, they are in asylums. But, as I visited them and reported upon their position and care during their probationary period, I include them among the pauper lunatics in my district. Many probationary patients are sanctioned as pauper lunatics in private dwellings at the expiry of the probationary period.

Among the remaining 18 recoveries, there are 4 which are instructive. The first case is that of E. M'M., a female, aged 45, who, after having been boarded in the country for 4 years, was transferred at her urgent desire to Glasgow, where, in the course of 3 months, she became self-supporting, and she improved mentally to such a degree as to justify her being certified recovered. The second case is that of A. S., a female, aged 56, who had been in an asylum for twelve years, and whose removal to a private dwelling was opposed by the asylum authorities. She gradually improved, both mentally and physically, during her residence with a farmer and his wife; and her attacks of insanity, which were recurrent, ultimately ceased to return. The guardian's wife died, and this patient set to work to fulfil all the duties of the house and farm, and I attribute her recovery to her industry and responsibilities at this time. Two male patients, who were removed from the asylum as unrecovered lunatics, became self-supporting in the course of a few months, and were certified as recovered. They, I know, continue to do well. These 4 patients were regarded as incurable when discharged from the asylum.

2. Removals from Poor-Roll.

There have been 12 removals from the poor-roll among the pauper lunatics in my district during the year. The causes of these removals were as follows:—one imbecile young man found employment for himself, and became self-supporting; 7 patients were entrusted to the care of relatives who were able to maintain them, and the General Board had in each case a statement from the Parochial Board that they were satisfied that the patient would be suitably cared for by the relatives; one female patient ceased to be chargeable as a pauper on account of her removal to Ireland under warrant; and 3 of the removals from the poor-roll were the result of the opposition of parents to the requirements of the Board as to the care of the patients. The care, guardianship, and surroundings of these 3 patients were so unsatisfactory that the Board refused to continue their sanction, and called upon the Parochial Boards to remove the patients to suitable homes and guardianship. The parents refused their consent, and consequently there was no alternative left to the Parochial Boards but to remove the patients from the poor-roll. There was no seclusion, restraint, or coercion in these cases which could have enabled the Board to take action for the forcible removal of the patients from the care of their relatives. The neglect and ill-usage consisted of dirt and discomfort, which made it impossible for the Board to continue their sanction unless the surroundings were improved, and this improvement could not be enforced where the guardians were relatives, and refused to do what the Board recommended.

3. Removal to Asylums.

It is well known that acute mental disorder, when once it has been manifested, is very liable to recur, and it is therefore a reasonable expectation that among the 1250 pauper lunatics in my district during 1890, there would be a certain percentage of them who would become the subjects of acute symptoms, and require to be returned to institutional care and treatment. Of the 49 removals to asylums, 35 were due to such mental changes in the patients as rendered them unsuitable for care in private dwellings. This is barely 3 per cent. of the total number of pauper lunatics visited during the year. This small proportion is satisfactory, and shows that the recurrence of acute symptoms is not a difficulty of serious moment in the practical working of the private dwelling system.

Of the remaining 14 removals to institutions, one was that of an imbecile boy whom the Parochial Board, on my recommendation, sent to Baldovan Institution; 1 was that of an idiot of degraded habits, whose guardians, who were also relatives, were leaving the country, and whose proper care it would have been difficult to ensure among strangers; 5 patients required hospital

treatment for physical maladies or infirmities; and 7 had to be temporarily removed to asylums, owing to the withdrawal of the sanction of the Board on account of defective care and surroundings.

Of the 49 patients who were removed to asylums, 12 had never previously been under institutional care, but 37 were patients who had been removed from asylums.

Nineteen of these patients had been less than a year in private dwellings, and 11 had been more than 1 year, so that most of the removals to asylums were from among those patients who had been about eighteen months in private dwellings. Eleven had been from 2 to 5 years, and 8 from 6 to 12 years, under domestic care before requiring removal to an asylum.

4. Deaths.

The noteworthy features among the deaths in my district during the year, are the smallness of their number, and the freedom from fatal accident. The total number of deaths is 34—11 males and 23 females. The mortality calculated upon the average number resident in my district for two years is 28 per 1000. The average age at death is 53 for males, and 61 for females. Only 1 death is certified to have been due to consumption.

There is one death, the cause of which is entered as unknown. The patient was a silent dement, aged 69, who gradually declined in physical condition, and sank after an illness of some weeks. The parochial medical officer conscientiously acknowledged his failure to ascertain the presence of any definite functional disorder, or any morbid condition, and therefore certified the cause of death as unknown.

Of the patients who died during the year, 7 had been at the time of death over thirty-two years in private dwellings, 2 had been over twenty years, 4 had been over fifteen years, and 5 had been over five years.

The causes of death, as certified by the local medical officers, were as follows:—

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections:—		
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis,	3	
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions,	2	
	—	5
2. Thoracic Affections:—		
(1) Consumption,	1	
(2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c.,	6	
(3) Diseases of Heart,	6	
	—	13
3. Abdominal Affections:—		
(1) Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, &c.,	1	
(2) Diarrhoea and Dysentery,	2	
	—	3
4. Fever, Epilepsy, Cancer, &c.,	3	
5. General Debility and Old Age,	9	
6. Cause Unknown,	1	
	—	13
Total,		34

Escapes and Accidents.

The occurrence of escapes and accidents has hitherto been ascertained by investigation on the part of the Visiting Commissioner, but recently the Board has placed in the visiting-book, among the particulars to be given by the medical officers at their quarterly visits to each patient, the following heading, viz., 'Nature of any accident, escape, or other exceptional occurrence since last visit.' By this means it is hoped that a full and accurate account of all untoward events among patients in private dwellings will be obtained. Such occurrences happen among lunatics, both in and out of asylums, and it is only right that their number and nature should be fully and accurately known. It is not to be expected that the private dwelling system can be free of accidents

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and escapes, and it is preferable to have them recorded, rather than that there should be no reference made to them. It is a healthy sign when a system for providing for the insane has its defects, as accidents, escapes, and other exceptional circumstances, faithfully recorded. They are, however, according to my experience, neither more frequent nor more serious in the private dwelling system than they are in asylums.

There were 14 escapes, but no untoward event happened to the patients during their absence. One patient who was away for six weeks returned voluntarily to his guardians. Four of the patients, who were found difficult to keep from going away, were removed to asylums. It is proper, however, to observe that the term 'escape' is somewhat of a misleading term to use in regard to most of these cases. Escaping in the ordinary sense of the word is easy to patients in private dwellings, and any patient really anxious to escape would not be regarded as suitable for a private dwelling. The escapes enumerated here would be more correctly described as 'purposeless wandering.' In most of the cases it was rather want of intelligence than want of inclination to return, which led to their staying away from their guardians.

There were 6 accidents of a trifling character, chiefly scalp and face wounds from falls, 5 of which occurred to epileptics.

I regret to have to report a sexual accident to an imbecile young woman, aged 30. This patient was known to be erotic at the time of her intimation as a pauper lunatic in 1877. She was then in an unsuitable home, and under inefficient guardianship, and the Board, at the recommendation of the Visiting Commissioner, caused her to be placed with an intelligent guardian in a locality which was thinly populated. She had been successfully guarded for thirteen years, and every confidence continued to be placed in the guardian's care and vigilance. But it is feared that, as the eroticism of the patient became less apparent, she had been less strictly watched. In March 1890, she was found to be pregnant. The Procurator-Fiscal was informed of the circumstances of the case, but owing to the inability of the patient to give any reliable evidence, the perpetrator of the outrage was not discovered. Though this accident is greatly to be deplored, yet it will seem that every reasonable precaution had been taken in the case, and that for thirteen years she had been successfully protected.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

The number of private or non-pauper patients resident in private dwellings, under sanction of the Board, whom I visited during the year, is 55. In addition to these, I visited 27 persons who are not certified, but who are under curatory, on account of a mental incapacity to manage their affairs; and I also visited and reported upon 10 persons whose position and mental condition seemed to call for investigation.

The table on opposite page shows the distribution throughout the counties forming my district of the various classes of persons referred to above.

Registered Patients.

This class of patients comprise those who have been certified to be of unsound mind, who are supported out of their own funds or by relatives, and who are kept for profit by those with whom they reside. The authority or sanction of the Board has been applied for and obtained for the residence of the patients in the private dwellings in which they live, and for the guardianship of those under whose care they are.

There are two sections in this class of private patients—1st, those who are under curatory; and 2nd, those who are not.

The number of registered patients in my district is 55. There are 9 living with relatives, and 46 are under the care of strangers. There are 18 in specially licensed houses, and 37 are provided for singly.

Of the forms of mental disease under which they labour, 15 are the subject of various degrees of congenital mental deficiency, and 40 labour under different kinds of acquired insanity.

A review of the financial circumstances of these 55 patients shows that there are 7 who may be termed affluent, or able to pay a rate of board of £250 a year

or upwards; that there are 32 who are paid for at rates which admit of their being comfortably provided for as persons belonging to the middle class; and that there are 16 who are in more or less straitened circumstances, and who are kept in a manner resembling that in which pauper lunatics are kept.

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TABLE showing the distribution of Patients in the Various Counties.

COUNTIES.	Registered Patients.					Non-Registered Patients.			Persons whose Mental Condition and whose Position were Reported upon after Visitation.			Totals.
	Certified Private Patients (not under Curatory).		Certified Private Patients (under Curatory).		Total Registered Patients.	Non-Certified Patients under Curatory.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Ayr, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	.	.	.	6
2. Banff, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	3
3. Berwick,	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	3
4. Caithness, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5. Clackmannan, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
6. Dumbarton,	1	4	1	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
7. Elgin,	1	.	2	2	5	2	1	3	.	.	.	8
8. Forfar, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	1	1	4
9. Haddington, . . . . .	.	3	1	.	4	1	1	2	3	2	5	11
10. Inverness, . . . . .	.	1	.	2	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	4
11. Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
12. Lanark,	1	2	1	3	7	7	2	9	.	.	.	16
13. Nairn,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
14. Orkney, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
15. Peebles, . . . . .	.	1	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
16. Renfrew, . . . . .	.	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	.	.	.	6
17. Roxburgh, . . . . .	.	3	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	2	2	6
18. Selkirk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
19. Shetland . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20. Stirling, . . . . .	.	3	1	2	6	.	1	1	.	.	.	7
21. Sutherland, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22. Wigtown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals,	5	20	13	17	55	17	10	27	4	6	10	92

All these patients, since they live under arrangements which have received the Board's sanction, require to be satisfactorily cared for. When this ceases to be the case, the sanction is withdrawn. In only one case this year was I dissatisfied with the way the patient was cared for, and in this case I asked the Board to withdraw sanction, and to call for removal to an asylum. The Board's sanction was accordingly withdrawn, and the patient was placed in an asylum.

In regard to the care and position of the remaining 54 patients, I am able to report that the care of 20 of them is excellent. Among these are the 7 patients whose circumstances are what may be termed affluent. Their surroundings and treatment are in every way consonant with their means, and they have every luxury and privilege which they are capable of enjoying. There are 13 patients in humbler circumstances who are cared for in a way which I am also able to class as excellent. There are 18 who are provided for in homes belonging to the middle class, where they are satisfactorily and

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comfortably cared for. The remaining 16 are in a position approaching that of paupers, being only able to pay from 7s. to 10s. a week for their maintenance, but they are under suitable guardianship, and are satisfactorily treated in every way.

I feel it is almost needless to state the various privileges and advantages which private patients enjoy when suitably provided for in private homes. They may, however, be summarised as follows :—(1) Domestic life—congenial surroundings, and the companionship of sane people generally, of a similar social position to the patients themselves ; (2) greater freedom ; (3) greater happiness ; (4) better health and physical well-being ; and (5) the idea of lunacy being their malady minimised to the utmost, or even obliterated altogether.

Curatory Patients.

Of the 55 private patients to whom the foregoing remarks refer, there are 30 who are under curatory.

The law enables the Board to obtain from the Accountant of the Court of Session a return of all persons whose means or estates have been placed under the administration of a *curator bonis* on account of insanity, or on account of mental incapacity to manage their financial matters. In this way all such persons are brought under the supervision of the Board. The Chancery lunatics of England and Ireland correspond to the lunatics under curatory in Scotland. In regard to Chancery lunatics there are two committees—a committee of the estate and a committee of the person. The *curator bonis* in Scotland fulfils the duties devolving upon the committee of the estate in England and Ireland, while the General Board of Lunacy may be regarded as forming the committee of the person to every person under curatory in Scotland.

The majority of the insane who are under curatory are in asylums, and a few of them are out of Scotland. In this report I refer only to those who are left under care in private dwellings.

I visited 57 persons under curatory in my district during the year. Of these, 30 are lunatics certified and registered in the ordinary way, and they would come under the jurisdiction of the Board, even if they were not under curatory. Their being under curatory, however, widens the jurisdiction of the Board over them, and adds considerations affecting the care of the property to those affecting the care of the person. The returns from the Accountant of the Court of Session show the amount of estate belonging to each patient under curatory, and the income derivable from it. The Board, with this information in their possession, can take into consideration whether a due and proper proportion of the income is being expended on the care of such patients ; in other words, whether the treatment and surroundings of a curatory patient are consonant with his income. The Board have occasionally to call for increased expenditure on curatory patients, where a due proportion of their income was not spent on them. In such cases improvements of their accommodation and surroundings, and an increase of their comforts and privileges have been obtained.

Non-Certified Curatory Patients.

Under the Lunacy Statutes, the Board have, in regard to all persons placed under curatory on account of a mental incapacity to manage their affairs, the power to make investigation or otherwise, as it shall in their opinion be necessary, to ascertain in what manner such persons are treated and cared for. But the medical certificates which are obtained with the object of placing persons under curatory do not necessarily make them registered lunatics, and a certain proportion of them are never certified and never registered. Some of these, indeed, are not certifiable, and therefore could not be registered as lunatics. Others, however, are certifiable, though it is not thought useful in their own interests, or desirable in the interests of the public, to have them certified or registered. Only one instance occurred during the year on which I am reporting, in which the Board deemed it necessary to call for certificates in order to have the power of sanctioning, or of refusing to sanction the

arrangements made for the care of the lunatics. The object of the Board was to improve the condition of the patient, and such action may be necessary at any time in regard to other insane persons under curatory who have not been certified. It seldom happens that any difficulty or opposition is experienced in getting a *curator bonis* to take the necessary steps for placing his ward on the registers of the Board. A change of guardianship, or any falling off in the way the patient is cared for, is generally the reason for the Boards' interference.

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I visited and reported upon 27 non-certified curatory patients resident in my district in 1890. Of these 19 reside with relatives, and 8 are under the care of strangers. Only 1 is in a specially licensed house. In regard to their financial circumstances, 2 may be said to be affluent, 11 belong to the middle classes, and have what may be described as moderate means, and 14 are in straitened circumstances. Their care and position were found to be in 4 cases excellent, in 21 satisfactory, and in 2 cases unsatisfactory. One of these 2 patients who were found to be unsatisfactorily provided for has since my visit been removed to an asylum, and a change of guardian is being effected in the other case.

Of these 27 non-certified curatory patients, there are 14 who are in my opinion insane, and who, if certification were at any time required, could be placed under the jurisdiction of the Board, both as registered private lunatics, and as persons under curatory. In regard to 13 of the 27 persons under curatory, I think it is doubtful whether certificates of insanity could be obtained. A considerable number of persons who have been placed under curatory consists of persons who are the subjects of such mental imperfection as unfits them for managing their financial matters, and though this is deemed sufficient to justify the taking of the management of their affairs out of their own hands, it is not deemed sufficient to justify the granting of certificates of lunacy for the purpose of taking away their liberty, or for any other such purpose.

Those 28 persons are nevertheless under the jurisdiction of the Board in the sense that the Board have to be satisfied as to their care and treatment. I visited all of them during the year. There are a few, however, whom I do not visit regularly, as I know their position to be, and likely to continue to be, satisfactory.

Patients under the Six Months' Certificate.

The Scotch law provides that an insane person, whose malady is certified by a duly qualified medical man not to be confirmed, may with a view to his recovery be placed in any private house named for a temporary residence of a period not exceeding six months. Neither an order of the Sheriff nor the sanction of the Board is needed. The law only requires that the occupier of the house in which the patient is placed must be authorised to receive the patient by a certificate granted in terms of the Act by a registered medical practitioner. It is not necessary for the occupier of the house to intimate to the Board the reception of such a patient, unless the house has a special license, when the occupier must give intimation to the Board under a rule of the Board on which his license is granted, by which he must intimate every person admitted into his house, whatever be the footing on which the person is admitted, and whether he is sane or insane. It is thus only when patients under the six months' certificate are placed in specially licensed houses that they are seen by the officers of the Board. When such patients are committed to the care of persons whose houses are not specially licensed, the Board may have no knowledge of them. It sometimes happens, however, that the certificate is forwarded to the Board, either by the medical certifier or by the occupier of the house, and it also occasionally becomes indirectly known to the Board that persons are sent from home on this certificate.

During the last fifteen years the Board have received intimation of 44 patients having been placed under private care on the authority of the six months' certificate. Of these 33 were in specially licensed houses, and 11 were in private homes without a special license. Only one case, a lady, in a specially licensed house came under my observation this year, and during the last thirteen years I have only seen 15 patients who were under the six months' certificate.

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There is of course no interference on the part of the Board in regard to these patients; I see them when they are inmates of specially licensed houses, but I do not report upon them.

My experience leads me to regard this provision of the law as one which is very useful to the public. It enables a medical man to remove a patient, who is the subject of incipient or transitory insanity, temporarily from his home, or from surroundings which have the effect of retarding recovery. This change of residence, and the influence of a new guardianship and of new surroundings, may altogether obviate the necessity of removing a patient to an asylum, and thus save him the life-long remembrance of having been in such an establishment. If he recovers during the six months, he escapes being classed as a lunatic as every one must be who has been certified and placed in an asylum; and his chances of recovery, if the arrangement be wisely carried out, may be perhaps as great, if not greater, than they would be in an asylum. In point of fact, it is known to the Board that many patients have made quick, satisfactory, and permanent recoveries who were sent from home under these six months' certificates.

The only abuse of this provision of the law which has come under my notice refers to patients who are detained in specially licensed houses after the expiry of the six months. I refer to cases in which recovery has not taken place within the period covered by the certificate. I have sometimes had to draw the Board's attention to the fact of such patients being detained in these houses without the sanction of the Board, and the result has been that they became registered private patients, and the Board's authority was granted for their further residence in these houses.

Private Lunatics not under the Cognisance of the Board.

The statutes do not require that all insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane, shall be under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Board. A large number of private patients living in family are not under the Board's jurisdiction. The Board do not deem it desirable that any class of insane persons should be brought by law under their jurisdiction unless that it appears to be necessary to guard against abuse. The question as to how many lunatics there are in private dwellings of whom the Board has no cognisance has often been discussed. As a general statement, it may be held that if those cases are brought under supervision which the law requires to be so brought, abuses can seldom arise. These include all patients kept for profit, or under curatory, and also all cases of confirmed insanity, when there is compulsory confinement to the house or restraint or coercion of any kind, and to all cases where harsh and cruel treatment is alleged.

From time to time information reaches the Board of persons of unsound mind being kept for profit by strangers and by relatives who have no authority to do so. The requirements of the law in these instances have not been observed.

During my time of office I have been instructed by the Board to enquire and report as to several instances of this kind. When such a lunatic is found suitably and adequately provided for, and appears to be well cared for and intelligently treated, the Board have been content to require the occupier of the house to conform to the law—that is, to procure certificates of insanity in regard to the lunatic, to apply for sanction for his residence, and to engage a local medical man to visit as often as the Board may require. As yet the Board have never in such circumstances deemed it desirable to prosecute the occupier of the house for the infringement of the law. If the lunatic is found to be well cared for, and if there is no opposition to fulfil the requirements of the law, the interests of the insane in such circumstances would not be promoted by the prosecution of the guardian.

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In compliance with the instructions of the Board, I beg to submit the following report of work done by me during the year 1890. The following Table will show the number of Parishes and of patients in private dwellings visited by me, and the number of visits paid during the year.

TABLE I.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.									No. of Patients Visited.	No. of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
		M.	F.	T.				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen,	55	8	4	12	52	70	122	4	2	6	140	140			
Argyll,	29	1	7	8	38	54	92	22	3	25	125	125			
Bute,	4	5	3	8	18	16	34	6	5	11	53	53			
Dumfries,	15	.	2	2	13	12	25	.	2	2	29	29			
Fife—															
(a) Markinch and Kennoway,	2	.	1	1	6	5	11	50	106	156	168	308			
(b) Other Parishes,	34	4	4	8	14	20	34	61	115	176	218	240			
Kincardine,	6	2	.	2	2	3	5	5	9	14	21	21			
Kinross,	3	.	.	.	2	3	5	.	7	7	12	12			
Linlithgow,	7	.	.	.	6	12	18	.	.	.	18	18			
Perth—															
(a) Aberfoyle and Port of Menteith,	2	.	3	3	2	.	2	16	63	84	89	158			
(b) Other Parishes,	49	7	12	19	44	49	93	21	17	38	150	151			
Ross and Cromarty,	25	3	3	6	49	47	96	.	.	.	102	102			
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	14	.	.	.	55	48	103	.	.	.	103	103			
	245	30	39	69	301	339	640	185	334	519	1228	1460			

NUMBER OF PATIENTS VISITED.

This Table shows that during the year 1890 I visited 1228 persons of unsound mind residing in private dwellings. This number is greater by 64 than the corresponding total of 1889, and is equivalent to an increase of 5.5 per cent. My first complete visitation of the half of Scotland which was allotted to me was made in 1879. During that year I saw 771 patients of all classes in private dwellings, so that between the close of 1879 and 1890 the number of patients visited by me has increased by 60 per cent. As I have shown in previous reports, this increase is mainly due to the activity of populous parishes in boarding out suitable patients in private dwellings in the country. There has been but little increase in the number of rural parishes who avail themselves of the system, and only a small increase in the number of patients chargeable to such parishes who have been provided for in private dwellings.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

I am glad to be again able to report that, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of insane persons who have been placed or allowed to remain in private dwellings, the visitation which I have now completed has deepened the impression which I have formerly felt and expressed, that, with very few

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exceptions, the patients under domestic care have been adequately provided for and are considerably treated, and that the system which enables them to be carefully distributed amongst the general community is productive of benefit to them and of economy to the ratepayers. The great extension which is represented by the increased number of those visited has not been accompanied by any diminution in the standard of comfort or well-being prevalent in the homes of patients under domestic care. On the contrary, the guardians and dwellings which have been obtained in recent years have been, generally speaking, of a higher class and character than formerly. In fact, a tendency which exists amongst parochial officials to look for homes for pauper lunatics amongst people of the genteel class has required to be somewhat controlled, inasmuch as it has always been the experience of the visiting commissioners that a humble home, well kept and provided, was more likely than any other to afford abundance of plain food, and to necessitate the habitual association of the insane with the sane inmates of the dwelling. While the ranks of the insane in private dwellings have been rapidly increasing it has been possible to find homes for them which are above the dangers incidental to evident indigence and equally removed from the greater risks which accompany pretentious poverty.

PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS.

During the past year I have visited 30 male and 39 female patients of this class. This is an increase of 9 patients as compared with last year. Great care is exercised not to press unnecessarily the visitation of curatory patients residing with their relatives. If, in cases where there is reason to think that the visitation of an Official from the Board would be displeasing to a patient, or in any way injurious, it can be ascertained with certainty that the circumstances of the patient are satisfactory, no further steps are taken. The regular visitation, by the Deputy Commissioners, of every district in the country enables them to make all such enquiries as are necessary. In this way the patients' interests are fully studied while any unnecessary intrusion upon family life is avoided. Private patients, however, who have been duly certified and placed on the Register of Lunatics, and who reside with persons, whether related or unrelated to them, who derive a profit from their maintenance, are regularly visited and interviewed.

PAUPER LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Distribution of Patients over Wider Areas.

The overgrowth of such aggregations as have occurred in the Parishes of Markinch, Kennoway, and Port of Menteith has been prevented by refusing, in ordinary circumstances, to sanction the residence of additional patients in such parts of these parishes as already contained considerable numbers. It was anticipated that the adoption of this course would lead to the discovery of many other situations in the same counties where boarding-out could be introduced and cultivated. This forecast has been realised. In 1885 I visited, in Fifeshire, 44 single patients and 161 patients in specially licensed houses. At that date all the patients in specially licensed houses in that county were, with the exception of not more than 20, located in Markinch and Kennoway. In 1890, I visited 332 patients in specially licensed houses in Fife. Of these 156 were in Markinch and Kennoway, and 176 were in other parishes in the county. This means an increase of 171 patients in specially licensed houses in Fife, without any diminution of those in single dwellings; but while the patients in specially licensed houses in Markinch and Kennoway have increased by only 15, those in other parishes in the county have increased by 156. The increase in the two specified parishes has not occurred in villages already largely occupied by patients, but in new centres which have been formed at a considerable distance from Star, Kennoway, and Thornton, where aggregations of patients had already taken place. In Perthshire, the number of patients in specially licensed houses in 1885 was 71, and in 1890 it has risen to 122. In the interval, the number of patients in single dwellings had diminished by 6, so that the increase of those in specially licensed houses may be reckoned at 45. This augmentation has taken place, not by any material addition

to the numbers sent to Gartmore, the largest aggregation in Perthshire, but by the utilisation of new resources in the county, mainly at Scone, and partly in more purely rural districts. So that during the period between 1885 and 1890 additional accommodation has been found in these two counties for 216 pauper lunatics, without making any material change in the number of those provided for in places where augmentation was considered to be undesirable.

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Outlay upon Patients in Parishes where Boarding-out is largely practised.

In entering upon my visitation during the past year I endeavoured to calculate how much money the parishes where aggregations existed were realising by the presence of the boarded-out patients among them. The following Table will show the result :—

	Number of Patients.	Mean Weekly Rate.	Sum per Week.	Sum per Year.
Fifeshire—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
(1) Markinch,	63	6 4	19 19 0	1037 8 0
(2) Kennoway,	90	6 1	27 8 0	1424 16 0
(3) With Strangers in other Parishes, }	183	6 5	58 14 3	3053 1 0
Perthshire—				
(1) Aberfoyle and Port of Menteith, }	78	6 9½	26 13 0	1385 16 0
(2) With Strangers in other Parishes, }	56	6 3	17 10 0	910 0 0
Buteshire—				
Arran,	48	6 1	14 12 5	760 5 8
	518		£164 16 8	£8571 6 8

This statement is not to be taken as the amount paid for the boarding-out of pauper lunatics in Scotland. It has been compiled to show that there are districts in the country to which a large amount of money goes for the maintenance of pauper lunatics. The money is largely spent in food in the localities where the patients have been placed. This yearly sum of £8,571 goes mainly to be distributed in five villages and the Island of Arran, and it cannot fail to benefit the trading community and others resident in the districts where these aggregations have occurred. But in addition to this sum, the cost of the visitation of these patients by medical men resident in the locality will amount to at least £260. Further, it is not unusual for local tradesmen to supply the patients with clothing. The outlay on this account in the localities I have specified may be reckoned at £300, which, with extra expenses for hiring, &c., will make up a sum of at least £10,000 a year consigned to these few communities for the care and maintenance of 518 patients. In addition to this, many of the persons who have for years been supplementing other ways of earning an honest livelihood by receiving patients into their dwellings are people who, but for this resource, might, by the encroachment of machinery upon the industry of those who lived by hand labour, have been long since reduced to indigence and pauperism and left as a burden upon, instead of a benefit to, their respective communities.

Patients in the Western Isles.

The large increase of patients resident in Skye and the Outer Hebrides continues to be matter for comment. The lower standard of comfort which prevails in these outlying parts of the country, as compared with industrial and purely agricultural districts, is still considerable, and as any improvement in this standard of living is shared in by the patients in private dwellings

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it deserves attention. In the year 1886 I visited 80 patients in Skye and the Outer Hebrides. During the past year I visited 103. In a special report which I forwarded to the General Board after my recent visitation of these outlying districts I dealt with the causes of this increase. It appears to follow as a natural consequence of recent agrarian agitation, which, amongst other results, has made the people less helpful to each other, and has necessitated a wider distribution of parochial relief. I was able to report that all the persons who had recently been admitted to the Register as pauper lunatics were suitable for recognition as such, and that they appeared to have been kindly treated before their care was undertaken by the Parochial Boards.

I commented also upon a decided tendency to raise the standard of living and to improve the character of the dwelling-houses in these islands. I think that the growing practice of having double-sashed window-frames is a circumstance that deserves notice. The admission of additional light into these dismal dwellings frequently leads to other additions to the internal comforts.

The allowances for pauper lunatics in the Western Isles continue to be small; but the money allowance in these parts is of much less moment than the supply of clothing. In most cases I have found the patients well supplied with suitable apparel, and it occasionally happens, in parts of the islands where the weaving of blankets and "tweeds" is an industry, that the clothing of the pauper lunatics is strikingly good. This arises from the circumstance that the rates are sometimes paid in kind, and the patients derive benefit from the transaction.

In many instances the money allowance is known to be largely supplemented by gifts of food and clothing, regularly furnished by benevolent persons to the households of which the insane poor are members.

Escapes.

During the past year escapes of patients from under the care of their guardians have been somewhat frequent. It would usually be more correct to describe these as "wanderings." The pauper lunatic in a private dwelling does not usually escape by design, but wanders by inadvertence. No untoward consequence has been occasioned by these events. Such wanderings must be apt to occur under circumstances which permit a reasonable amount of freedom on the part of the patient, but they can be greatly lessened by that constant association of sane people with the insane which the Board desires. A clause has now been introduced into the Visitation Book for patients in private dwellings which may aid in diminishing the number of escapes and other regrettable incidents, by requiring their registration. The Medical Officer, at his quarterly visits, will now be called upon to record, "The Nature of any Accident, Escape or other Exceptional Occurrence since last Visit."

Admissions and Discharges during the Year.

The following Table shows the changes which have occurred during the year amongst the pauper patients visited by me :—

	Removals.									Admissions.	Balance
	Died.		To Asylum.		Recovered.		Removed from Roll.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen, . . .	2	8	3	2	2	1	...	...	18	30	+ 12
Argyll, . . .	2	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	18	19	+ 1
Bute, . . .	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	- 5
Dumfries, . . .	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	- 5
Fife, . . .	8	9	5	6	1	5	2	2	36	86	+ 50
Kincardine, . . .	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	8	+ 4
Kinross, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	+ 1
Linlithgow, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	+ 4
Perth, . . .	2	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	14	44	+ 30
Ross, . . .	2	3	1	4	2	12	17	+ 5
Western Isles, . . .	3	2	1	1	7	27	+ 20
	26	40	19	17	8	7	3	3	123	240	+ 117

Deaths.

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Of those who died 17 had been patients in private dwellings for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years, 19 between 6 and 10 years, 17 between 11 and 15 years, 9 between 16 and 20 years, 5 between 21 and 25 years, 2 for 29 years, and 7 for 32 years. The ages of the patients at death were—

1 under 10 years	18 between 60 and 70 years.
1 between 10 and 20 years	14 " 70 and 80 "
1 " 20 and 30 "	9 " 80 and 90 "
5 " 30 and 40 "	1 " 90 and 100 "
4 " 40 and 50 "	
12 " 50 and 60 "	

It will be seen that, of the 66 patients who died, 24 were under the age of 60, and 42 were over that age. The number of those who died at 70 years of age and upwards was the same as the number of those who died at or under 60 years of age. This is a striking fact, and, when it is taken in conjunction with information which we possess about the duration of the residence of these old people in private dwellings, it shows that domestic care is favourable to longevity. Of the 42 who died at more than 60 years of age, 21 had been in private dwellings as pauper patients, under the jurisdiction of the Board, for more than 12 years. Twelve out of 21 were patients of more than 20 years' standing, and 6 out of the 12 had been under domestic care for more than 30 years. Persons of advanced age who have died shortly after being recognised as pauper lunatics in private dwellings are generally found to have been confirmed invalids previous to their intimation and registration as pauper lunatics. Patients of this class, who are intimated late in life, and when there is great probability of their early demise, will be afterwards referred to. They are much more frequently reported and dealt with as patients in private dwellings than was formerly the case. In the meantime, I submit that the large proportion of persons who combine the attainment of great age with prolonged residence as pauper lunatics in private dwellings is a testimony to the efficacy of domestic supervision and to the suitability of such dwellings as homes for incurable and quiet lunatics. The returns for the past year are not exceptional in showing this combination of prolonged treatment and longevity. They are merely confirmatory of what has been previously observed and commented on.

Causes of Death amongst Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—	
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis,	9
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions,	3
(3) Organic Brain Diseases,	2
	— 14
2. Thoracic Affections :—	
(1) Consumption,	2
(2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c.,	9
(3) Diseases of Heart,	14
	— 23
3. Abdominal Affections :—	
(1) Inflammation of Stomach, &c.,	4
(2) Diseases of Liver and Kidneys,	4
(3) Dysentery and Diarrhoea,	3
	— 11
4. Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.,	2
5. General Debility and Old Age,	15
	17
Total,	65

Appendix C.

Admission of Patients at Extremes of Age and Youth.

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In recent years it has become more common to place upon the Register of pauper patients in private dwellings, persons who are either very old or very young. As to the latter class, when the persons for whom sanction is requested are undoubtedly idiotic, it is distinctly to their advantage to be placed under such conditions as may satisfy the requirements of the General Board. Amongst other advantages, their educability can be considered and their removal to Training Institutions recommended should such a step be considered advisable.

Should their residence in private dwellings be continued, their improvement in decent habits and in mental and bodily vigour will probably be proportionate to the promptitude with which they have been placed under efficient care and systematic supervision.

The patients who have become pauper lunatics in private dwellings at an advanced period of life are divisible into two classes, namely, those who have, and those who have not, been in asylums. The latter are usually found to be old people who, having been ordinary paupers, have come to manifest symptoms of insanity, or persons who have become paupers on account of their insanity. There are several reasons why old people of this class are now less frequently treated as simply aged persons whose insanity does not call for official recognition. The first is the prevalence of clearer ideas as to what constitutes definite insanity in the aged as distinct from mere senile mental decay. There is the existence of the Parliamentary Grant as an economic inducement; and finally there is the confirmed experience, which most parochial officials have now had of the treatment of the insane in private dwellings, which leads them, on the occurrence of such cases, to think of them as belonging most naturally to that group of their paupers who have been certified and sanctioned. When these aged patients are seen for the first time there is usually no doubt about their insanity in a form conspicuously different from the mental impairment accompanying general decay. They are frequently puzzling cases to deal with, on account of a tendency to wander and a disinclination to submit to authorised guardianship. One has generally a strong inclination to recommend their removal to asylums as a means of securing their comfort and safe keeping; but in addition to the seriousness of taking such a step in the case of persons of advanced years, and often residing at a great distance from any such institution, experience has taught us that their death is usually hastened by their removal from old associations.

With regard to persons of this class who have been in asylums, and have been removed to private dwellings, doubts might arise as to the advisability of adopting this course in the case of aged, unrecovered lunatics. A scrutiny of such cases as occur, however, shows that some humane reason invariably justifies the measure. They are usually cases in which no risk is incurred by sending the old man or woman home to spend the last years of life in familiar scenes and amongst devoted relatives.

The following Table illustrates the class of cases to which I have been referring. They are patients who died during the past year, having been patients in private dwellings for less than three years.

	Became Patient in Private Dwelling.	Aged.	Bodily Condition.	Been in Asylum.	Relationship of Guardian	Cause of Death.
E. M., . . .	1889	73	Bed-ridden.	No.	Not a relative.	Bronchitis.
D. M. R., . . .	1886	72	Feeble.	No.	Relatives.	Exhaustion.
J M'A., . . .	1890	65	Not ascertained.	No.	Not a relative.	Paralysis.
C. C., . . .	1888	70	Impaired.	No.	Not a relative.	Bronchitis.
J. N., . . .	1889	77	Fairly good.	Yes.	Relatives.	Heart Disease.
D. F., . . .	1888	64	Diabetic.	Yes.	Relatives.	Fatty Heart.
J. F., . . .	1887	69	Feeble.	Yes.	Relatives.	Paralysis.
G. H., . . .	1889	69	Not ascertained.	Yes.	Not a relative.	Heart Disease.

The combined age and infirmity of these patients promised from the beginning only a brief duration of life in private dwellings. All of them who were visited by me were, notwithstanding, found to be properly placed

under their new conditions of life. In one instance, that of G. H., death occurred before my annual visitation of the district in which he resided took place. I visited the house where he had been boarded, and saw no reason to think that it had not been a suitable home for him; but as he died from heart disease five months after his removal from the asylum, where he had been for six years, I could scarcely feel satisfied that he had been wisely selected for transmission to a private dwelling. The circumstances, however, were not such as to justify any interference. It should at the same time be evident that patients of advanced years labouring under organic diseases are not suitable persons for treatment in private dwellings under the supervision of strangers.

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Fatality by Drowning.

In the above summary one death remains unaccounted for. By an unfortunate accident D. M'R., parish of G., was drowned in a river running into Loch Duich. He was accustomed to go messages and to do jobs of work for people round about his home, and he knew his way about the country-side at least as well as any one of his neighbours. In going on a stormy night to attend to a horse, which he looked after regularly, he took a short cut across the mouth of a river, which is almost dry at low water. He is thought to have stumbled into a pool. The Procurator Fiscal was, in accordance with custom, informed of the case, but, beyond calling for a report from the Medical Officer, he saw no reason to take action. I enquired into the circumstances fully. D. M'R. was a patient of an exceptional nature. It would have been impossible to prevent him wandering amongst his friends and neighbours, and he lived a happy life, being much liked and somewhat useful among them. He was quite harmless, though obstinate, and asylum treatment would have been a great curtailment of his liberty without any equivalent advantage. It was a pity that he was not prevailed upon to go home, as he was advised to do, instead of pushing on against inclement weather. I could not say however, in view of what was known of the patient's previous life, and of his accurate knowledge of the country, that blame could be assigned to any one. D. M'R. lost his life in doing that which for a long period he had shown himself to be able to do with safety.

Patients removed to Institutions.

Of the patients removed to asylums two had been resident in private dwellings for twenty years. In both cases there was a modification of the circumstances of the guardians which may have acted prejudicially on the patients. One of the patients took to wandering and caused anxiety and expense; the other became excited and unmanageable. It is highly probable that before long they may again return to their old or other homes. As I have already said, the sending of such patients to the asylum should be analogous to the temporary transfer of a patient from one ward to another. Two patients were removed to institutions for reasons affecting their bodily more than their mental health.

Patients who have been removed from the Roll.

Of the six patients removed from the Poor Roll one was left in the care of her husband at the expiry of her period of probation. I saw her, and found that she was living in comfort and under favourable conditions. Three men and two women were, after varying periods of residence with strangers in private dwellings, committed to the care of their relatives. In three instances the period was short, the relatives apparently having been convinced that, as the patients could be provided for in the dwellings of strangers, they could be equally well managed in their own homes. It is open to doubt whether these removals from the Roll would have taken place had not this demonstration been afforded by the previous removal of the patients from the asylum to the houses of unrelated guardians.

Recoveries.

Of the recoveries two were at the expiry of probationary periods. Three were patients, whose removal from the lunatic wards of Old Machar

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Poorhouse to private dwellings I advocated recently. One had been on the Register of Lunatics since 1870, another since 1878, and the third since 1884. That it should be possible to certify their recovery after so short a residence in private dwellings is instructive and gratifying. Another patient boarded out from the lunatic wards of St Nicholas Poorhouse in February last was certified as sane in August. Such cases as these should give encouragement to the Parochial Boards of Old Machar and St Nicholas in their endeavours to board out suitable patients from amongst the lunatics chargeable to them, and resident in institutions. Much has been done in this way, more especially by the former parish, and the homes found for patients continue to be of a superior kind and admirably situated.

One patient, who has been discharged recovered, has been under visitation since 1873. He was living with his daughter, whose husband recently deserted her. The patient found active employment in managing her croft, and this occupation has probably been advantageous to him. Another patient has been insane since 1864, and has been treated in a private dwelling since 1874. Her improvement commenced under a specially good guardian about ten years ago, and she has made such steady progress that her complete recovery has been certified. The other recoveries possess no special points of interest.

General Comments.

There are several matters which need only be touched upon in concluding this record of my twelfth complete visitation of pauper lunatics in the district assigned to me. In one instance I have had to enquire into a complaint made by a householder regarding the residence of patients in an adjoining house. After a year's residence beside the patients complained of, the person who had felt aggrieved was obliged to admit that no real cause of annoyance had arisen. In one village, where some discontent had been previously shown by a few residents, the behaviour of the patients had been such as to turn public opinion decidedly in their favour.

I have made such enquiries as to the visitation of patients by their relatives as have satisfied me that, notwithstanding the distances which in many cases divide them, such visitation will compare favourably with that of patients resident in asylums. In many the frequency with which this duty is performed is striking and highly creditable. In many cases the patients are visited on public holidays, and in some instances they are taken charge of for the day by parties of relatives and friends, to share in their jollity and good cheer. During a holiday visit a female teacher, the niece of a pauper patient, was so much struck with the beauty and comfort of her aunt's home that she has several times come to spend her summer vacation under the same roof and in the society of her relative. In many cases periodical visits are paid with the greatest regularity, and are anticipated and recalled with pleasure both by patient and guardian. One advantage of these visits of relatives to patients in private dwellings is that they bring the guardians into close personal intercourse with those who are deeply interested in their patients, inasmuch as the visit generally occupies a considerable part of a day, and the guardian plays the part of hostess to visitors.

I find that the sleeping arrangements made for the patients are now in accordance with the requirements of the Board. In all cases male patients occupy separate beds, and no two women occupy the same bed except by their own desire.

I have endeavoured to impress guardians with the necessity of taking their patients out of doors, and to some reasonable distance, on every suitable occasion, and have urged them not to rely for their exercise upon the use of such open spaces as may be contiguous to their own dwellings.

The medical visitation of patients, and that carried out by the Inspectors of Poor, continue to be regularly and efficiently performed. In addition, all those parishes whose boarding-out of patients is in any way extensive, send, annually, deputations composed of several members of the Parochial Board to report upon the patients and their surroundings. This is an excellent practice, and one which always favours the boarding-out of pauper lunatics, by imparting to the managers of the poor correct views regarding the employment of rural dwellings as homes for harmless lunatics.

During the past year I have had few complaints from patients in private dwellings, and have in very few instances been called upon to suggest improvements in their treatment by their guardians. The few really unsatisfactory cases are, as usual, cases of patients who live with their own relatives. As it is sometimes impossible in such cases to effect a change of guardianship, the only method of dealing with them is to enlist the personal influence of the officials and others visiting their homes, so as to elevate their mode of living as much as possible. In all such cases the defect is the absence of a sufficient standard of cleanliness and comfort. Such a drawback is often found to be quite compatible with lasting devotion and with the habitual display of kindness in the details of daily life. Summary measures under such circumstances rarely benefit, and often act prejudicially to the patients; and experience has taught us that their removal to asylums is always a matter of great difficulty, and often very disadvantageous or even fatal to the patients themselves.

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